THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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British Take Amiens, Cross Somme; Bucharest Entered by Soviet Army; Warsaw Tragedy Due to Bad Timing

One Allied spearhead pushes 10 miles beyond Rheims while another is only 87 miles from Reich—Germans fleeing up Rhone Valley race for Lyon.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

British troops have captured Amiens.

They also have established a bridgehead in strength across the Somme River.

These sensational developments follow a 65-mile dash by the British from the Lower Seine.

The Allies now have outflanked a substantial section of the "robot-bomb coast" and are cutting into the core of the remainder. Field dispatches say numerous "installations" already have been overrun.

Elsewhere in Northern France, the Germans appear to be doing nothing but running. The Allies are proceeding at such a pace that it is hard to see how their supplies, moving through the Normandy bottleneck, can keep up with them.

One spearhead, 2½ miles beyond Laon and only 33 miles from Belgium, caught three trainloads of Nazis completely by surprise and bagged them all. Another advance guard has pushed 10 miles beyond Rheims. And still another has seized St. Dizer, 18 miles southeast of Vitry and 87 miles from Germany's Saar.

On the other side of Europe, the Russian blitz is scoring equally sensational and equally significant successes.

Marshal Stalin has announced that the Red Army units, which yesterday captured Ploesti and its surrounding oil fields, have entered the Romanian Capital of Bucharest. And a full-scale Soviet offensive apparently is in progress against Hungarian-held Transylvania. There has been no further word of Russian operations against Warsaw and East Prussia.

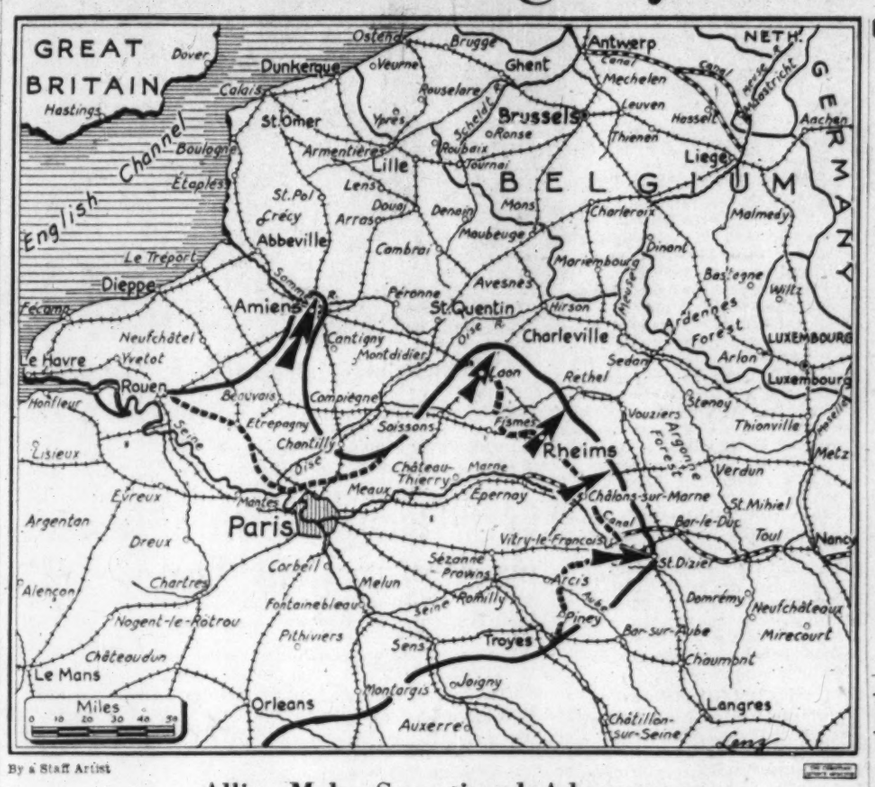
General Eisenhower said in London the Allied offensive in Northern France is five days ahead of schedule and picking up speed every hour. In a report to the War Department, the Supreme Commander declared that Allied armies have inflicted more than 400,000 casualties on the Nazis since D-Day, including the destruction of 25 divisions and the severe mauling of 18 divisions. Incidentally, General Eisenhower also has disclosed that General Bradley is now in command of all American ground forces and has equal status with General Montgomery.

In the Rhone Valley of Southern France, the Germans are racing toward Lyon and are fighting rearguard actions only when absolutely necessary. On the Riviera coast, Allied Seventh Army units have pushed through Nice and are proceeding toward the Italian frontier. Apparently the German force that crossed into France from Italy several days ago has retraced its steps. The total of prisoners captured by the Seventh Army has now passed the 50,000 mark.

Things also are picking up in Italy. The Adriatic port of Pesaro, one of the eastern anchors of the German Gothic Line, has fallen to Polish troops. Other Allied forces are in contact with strong enemy defenses farther inland and are crossing the Foglia River on a broad front.

Meanwhile, there is important news in the war against Japan. A recapitulation of Allied communiqués has disclosed that Japanese merchant and fighting fleets lost nearly 300 ships during August. At least 175, including 18 combat vessels, are known to have been sunk.

Communiqués today and yesterday show 36 ships destroyed or crippled. Seventeen of these were victims of submarines, which sank 52 in August for their biggest month of the war.



By a Staff Artist

Allies Make Sensational Advances

Arrows indicate how American and British spearheads are knifing through German positions on all fronts in Northern France. Solid line shows today's battle line, with broken line indicating Allied positions yesterday. The Allied drive is reported five days ahead of schedule.

Food Crop May Equal '43; De Gaulle Heads Council; New Rationing Aid Named

The World's Day—August 31, 1944

Boston: Bay State Crop Prospects Surveyed

Tonnage of food produced in Massachusetts is likely to equal the 1943 total, Louis A. Webster, State Commissioner of Agriculture, said today. [Page 2.]

Red ration point values for the month of September were announced today by the Office of Price Administration. Only cheese, canned milk, and process butter were changed. [Page 2.]

Boston's big stores will inaugurate their autumn and winter schedules of openings and closings on Oct. 1, an official of the Boston Retail Trade Board said today.

In Europe: De Gaulle Heads French Council

A Provisional French Government has been formed in Paris by the French Committee of National Liberation. It is headed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, as President of Council.

Hitler and Mussolini may be handed over to an international court instead of the War Crimes Commission, although the United Nations may also elect to decide these two cases by an executive decree of the governments, Sir Cecil Hurst, Chairman of the War Crimes Commission, announced in London.

Jacques Doriot, collaborationist leader of the French Popular Party, has arrived in Berlin, the Moscow Radio reported. It stated that he has been given an important post in connection with the employment of war prisoners and foreign workers.

Three Greek Cabinet members have resigned in protest against Premier George Papandreou's conference with Prime Minister Churchill in Italy at which it is claimed he reached important decisions without consulting the Cabinet. Vice-Premier Sophocles Venizelos, Minister of the Navy Alexander Mylonas, and Minister Without Portfolio C. Rendis are those resigning.

Greek people were assured by Premier George Papandreou that Greek aid to the Allied cause has found such general recognition among the Allied Governments that "we may rest assureu our national rights will be satisfied."

Donald M. Nelson, head of the United States War Production Board, has arrived in Moscow en route to Chungking on an economic mission. He is accompanied by Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, President Roosevelt's personal representative.

Washington: McCullough Named Rationing Aid

Maxwell L. McCullough, of OPA's Regional Office in Dallas, Texas, has been appointed Deputy Administrator in Charge of Rationing to succeed Charles F. Phillips who has resigned to become President of Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, on Sept. 7.

Shall the demand by civilians and soldiers for 15,000,000 new jobs in the next two years be a national or a local problem is the question which continues to be debated as the House considers the George bill. [Page 6.]

Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, newly elected President of Cuba, was greeted by Secretary of State Hull upon his arrival here to confer with President Roosevelt and seek U. S. support and advice on postwar planning for the island Republic. The Cuban leader said he brought from his countrymen a message of affection for the United States and its brave fighting men.

To prevent economic discrimination against minority groups, witnesses representing different races, colors, and creeds testified before a Senate committee in behalf of the proposed Fair Employment Practices Commission. [Page 11.]

Reradiocasting of political material to troops overseas on short-wave radio time will be discussed at a conference in New York, Sept. 2, between representatives of political parties having presidential candidates in six or more states and Maj. Gen. F. H. Osborn, Director of the Army Service Forces' Information and Education Division, the War Department announced.

National: Coal Strike Referred to Roosevelt

Demands for company recognition of the Supervisors' Union increased the number of striking miners in Western Pennsylvania to 8,000 and closed five more pits, although the NWLB has referred the dispute to President Roosevelt.

Americas: Cuba's Dimout of 22 Months Lifted

Cuba's dimout of 22 months has ended with the lifting of the ban on electric signs which were turned off when Nazi submarines invaded the Florida Straits and the Gulf of Mexico.

New England Transit Lines Ready for Labor Day Travel

So far as New England's major transportation lines are concerned, everything will be "under control" over the Labor Day week end, it was indicated today as the air, bus, and railroad officials prepared to bring thousands of vacationists home from resort centers.

First-class space in Pullmans and airplane accommodations is sold out, but the railroads declare that there are enough available coaches to handle the expected crowds with little inconvenience.

In contrast with other holiday week ends, when persons were warned to come home early or take the chance of being stranded, there is an optimistic note this year which practically assures the traveler there will be accommodations to get him home.

No Record Travel Expected

As a matter of fact, the railroads do not look for any record train travel over the week end. They expect, however, that travel will be as heavy as last year, but they point to the fact that no one was "left behind" when heads were counted on the morning after Labor Day last year.

All this doesn't mean, a railroad spokesman pointed out, that anyone should board a train just for the sake of a ride. Every seat will be needed, he added.

In order to ease the week-end travel, boys' and girls' camps in northern New England have been releasing their charges all this week, and the Boston & Maine has been bringing in thousands of youngsters daily. By the end of the week this mass movement is expected to be completed.

State officials in Connecticut and Massachusetts, on the other hand, look for a tremendous increase in automobile traffic, particularly if the weather is favorable.

State Police Patrol

Edward J. Hickey, Commissioner of State Police for Connecticut, has ordered his entire force on duty on Labor Day. Commissioner Hickey said that the rules of the highway were going to be enforced by his staff in an attempt to cut down the accident toll of the past two wartime Labor Day periods.

Massachusetts State Police likewise will be out in force to keep motorists "on the line."

State officials in Massachusetts look for heavy traffic to near-by beaches and amusement parks.

While northern New England and Cape Cod resorts have enjoyed their busiest season in years, it is not expected that all of these vacationists will come home at once.

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Weather Predictions

Increasing Cloudiness

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Business office collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.
Dennisport—Saturday.
West Dennis—Saturday.
Bourne—Sunday.
Buzzards Bay—Sunday.
Monument Beach—Sunday.
Pocasset—Sunday.
Cataumet—Sunday.
Sagamore—Sunday.

De Luxe Vacation For Vets in Florida

Florida's great tradition of individualized service to vacationers is being exceeded today by extensive catering to overseas veterans of the Army Air Forces assigned to the redistribution station at Miami Beach.

How Army and volunteer organizations are expanding their comfortable and comforting reassignment services to veterans of the Army Ground and Service Forces is described in a special article with illustrations: First Page, Second Section.

Huge Postwar Public Works Plan Approved

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A vast postwar program of public works projects which will cost the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and its cities and towns in the neighborhood of $61,000,000 has been approved by the State Emergency Public Works Commission and is ready for launching, Hall Nichols, Secretary and Chief Engineer of the Commission, said today.

To start the gigantic program it will be necessary to obtain legislative approval at the session which begins next January. If the program is adopted by the Legislature it is expected to give employment to thousands of returning war veterans and former war plant workers, thus helping to bridge the difficult period between termination of war contracts and the return to full peacetime production.

Included in the program are 117 construction projects to be undertaken by the Commonwealth for which plans have been completed and specifications drawn. Estimated cost of the State projects is $28,000,000. In addition 99 of the cities and towns have completed plans for 690 separate projects at an estimated cost of $33,000,000.

Only the Beginning

The program which has thus far been approved by the Emergency Public Works Commission is only the beginning. Additional projects in the planning and specification stage are expected to cost approximately $133,000,000, more than twice the amount which has already been approved for submission to the Legislature. Approval of these potential projects would bring the cost of the full postwar public works program close to $200,000,000.

Projects which are still in the blueprint stage include 136 by the state at an estimated cost of $75,000,000 and approximately 1,000 by cities and towns to cost an estimated $58,000,000.

Although the exact nature of the public works program has not been divulged and will not be disclosed for several weeks it is known that plans include increasing institutional facilities, postponed by the war, and needed improvements to water, sewer, and recreational services.

It is expected that a number

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Course of War May Be Factor In Dewey Tour

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—By one of those coincidences of an election year it may be that President Roosevelt will be conducting important negotiations with Winston Churchill at about the time Republican presidential candidate Thomas E. Dewey is seeking the front page on his forthcoming campaign tour.

Whatever the political implication, a meeting between the two heads of the Anglo-American powers is expected soon. Mr. Roosevelt stated as much at his press conference last Tuesday. Just when and where, and about what, has not been announced. But a meeting appears definitely forthcoming and speculation turns on its subject.

In the first place, the approach of German collapse raises all sorts

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

American-Russian Concord Highlights Dumbarton Talks

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—One of the most surprising and gratifying turns of the Dumbarton Oaks conference, it can be reported, is the almost complete unanimity of views that has developed between the Russians and the Americans.

There is no reason to exclude the British from this mutuality of accord, either, except as some reservations toward Russia may linger in the Churchill Government and consequently find reflection here. However, no serious obstructions to progress at Dumbarton can presently be attributed to diverging views on the part of participants. The objective is an effective world security organization, and the aim is direct.

As one observer remarked, "The Russians made certain military commitments at Teheran and certain diplomatic commitments at Moscow. They are striving to fulfill those commitments both on the field of battle and around the conference table."

Questions Not on Agenda

Of course, it can be fairly pointed out that such potentially disturbing questions as those affecting Polish borders and the political and religious coloration of the postwar Polish Government are not on the Dumbarton agenda.

Neither is the matter of the Kiel Canal, or a Russian entry to the Mediterranean.

All of which leaves the Dumbarton conferees talking about what each of their countries most fervently desires—establishment of some co-operative agency to assure a long era of tolerable peace in which each nation can restore and develop its economy in harmony with other peace-loving nations.

[Sir Alexander Cadogan, head of the British delegation, stressed use of those words, "peace-loving," rather than merely "peaceful" nations.]

Shadow of U. S. Politics

If there is a shadow over the pleasant Georgetown estate of Dumbarton, it is probably the shadow of American politics.

Events have served notice on the Russians and the British that they are dealing with a Democratic administration in an election year.

It conjures up familiar and uneasy memories.

For the Russians and the British—and the Chinese who are here awaiting the departure of the Russians before they enter the discussions—all know that a peace-enforcement agency is not going to be effective unless it can act swiftly and surely to put down aggression.

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Full Victory Near, Patterson Reports

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Complete and final victory over Germany is not far off, Robert P. Patterson, Acting Secretary of War, said in a report on his recent trip to the combat zones in Italy and France.

In a radiocast description of the things he saw, Mr. Patterson said that among the troops engaged in the battle "the sense of success is unmistakable, in the bearing of the soldiers and in everything they do."

"Complete and final victory over the Germans is not far off, a victory that will be won not by our men alone, but by the combined power of the armies of the United Nations," said Mr. Patterson.

Germans Exterminate Poorly-Equipped Poles

How a tragic miscalculation caused the Warsaw Underground and civilian population to rise prematurely against the Germans and the terrible consequences of this error are told today by a correspondent who has entered Poland with the Red Army.

By Alexander Werth
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LUBLIN, Poland, Aug. 31—What is happening in Warsaw today is one of the worst tragedies of the war. A few days ago an Allied diplomat told me how Hitler was gloatingly showing neutral diplomats photographs of the destruction inflicted on the Polish Capital.

Here in liberated Lublin one is able to get a clear idea of what is happening. The main question is not a question of rights or wrongs and who exactly is to blame for that tragic ill-timed rebellion inside Warsaw. But it is important to realize that Warsaw, which made such a heroic stand in the tragic days of September, 1939, and was the first European capital to suffer from the German destructive mania, is today again, after five years of fearful Nazi oppression, being punished as perhaps no modern city ever has been.

Like the near-by Majdanek "extermination camp," if in a different way, it is giving to humanity the full measure of what the Nazis are capable.

The story of Warsaw is simple. Inside Warsaw was an Underground movement headed by "General Bor." This organization was part of the Armija Krajowa, or land army, owing allegiance to the Government in London.

As the Red Army was approaching Warsaw, this Underground army, which, in the words of two of its leading officers who are now in Lublin, was equipped only as infantry, was composed of a few hundred reserve officers for five years in civilian occupations and with

Continued on Page 11, Column 5

Nazi Casualties Put at 400,000 By Eisenhower

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Allied armies in Northern France have inflicted more than 400,000 casualties on the Nazis since D-Day, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower reported today, including the destruction of 25 enemy divisions and the severe mauling of 18 additional divisions.

In a report on operations in Northern France from the landings on the beaches June 6 up to Aug. 25, General Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force, reported that the German Seventh Army and the newly formed Fifth Panzer Army have been "decisively defeated," dragging down with them the bulk of the fighting strength of the enemy's First and Fifteenth Armies.

"The equivalent of five panzer divisions have been destroyed and a further six severely mauled, including one panzer grenadier division," said the report submitted by General Eisenhower to the War Department.

The equivalent of 20 infantry divisions have been eliminated, he said, and a further 12 very badly cut up and have suffered severe losses. Included in this total of infantry divisions are three of the enemy's crack parachute divisions.

Nazi Forces Marooned

In addition, one parachute division and two infantry divisions have no hope of escape from the fortress ports of the Brittany Peninsula in which they are marooned. One infantry division is isolated in the Channel Islands.

"Total enemy casualties amount to over 400,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners of war, of which over 200,000 are prisoners of war," General Eisenhower reported. "Of these prisoners, 135,000 have been

Continued on Page 5, Column 4

Soviet Accuses Bulgaria of Aiding Nazis

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP) — Moscow today accused Bulgaria of aiding the Germans after professing neutrality, with the Russian press declaring the only hope for the Bulgars to save themselves would be by active war against the Nazis.

This sharp rebuke came as a Bulgarian armistice delegation was held virtual prisoner in Cairo awaiting Allied terms. The formal presentation was delayed pending return from the United States in a few days of Lincoln MacVeagh, United States Ambassador to the exiled Greek and Yugoslav Governments.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 31—The appearance of Russian troops on the border of Transylvania had an immediate effect on the countries in the central Danube basin, bringing a Nazi puppet government in Hungary and the concentration of German troops in Slovakia.

Hungary's new government consists almost entirely of generals and clearly is intended to concentrate upon military defense of the country to the exclusion of all other considerations.

Simultaneously, there also is evidence that this new Government consists very largely of Nazi puppets who have taken over control after the crisis which led to the dissolution of all Hungarian political parties a few weeks ago.

Misgivings of Hungarians about further collaboration with the Germans have been evident ever since they became convinced that

Continued on Page 7, Column 6

Bulgaria and Turkey Get 'Call' From Soviet

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Aug. 31

Soviet Russia, having crushed German power in the Black Sea, yesterday called on Bulgaria and Turkey to assist in the Allied liberation of Southeastern Europe as Pravda, the semiofficial newspaper, accused Turkey of playing a double role with Germany.

Apparently the Kremlin was determined to reinforce the Red Army offensive in Romania with politico-military decisions by Bulgaria and Turkey which would compel immediate German evacuation of the Balkan Peninsula and make Central Europe the next battle field.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 31—The entry of German troops into Slovakia and the counterresistance by guerrillas are the first indications of a new center of unrest which will considerably hasten German discomfort in central Europe.

Reports at hand indicate that the puppet Slovak Government under Dr. Josef Tiso had long since lost control of the internal situation and that in view of Slovakia's important strategic situation following the Russian advance to the Carpathians and the collapse of Romania, the Germans naturally were anxious to control such a situation themselves.

General Uprising

Premier Tiso, beginning this week, faced with the unpleasant task of informing the Slovak people that the German authorities had decided to abandon the farce of Slovak "independence" and had decided to occupy the country militarily was compelled to admit that things were out of hand.

He declared in his radiocast to the Slovak people that "a few foreign agitators have succeeded in seducing numerous people, including groups in the Army and

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Battle of France:

British Tanks Enter Amiens

British tanks crossed the Somme River and swept into Amiens in a drive that traveled 60 miles in 48 hours.

They raced with American columns which streaked to within 30 miles of Belgium.

There was no rest anywhere for the disorganized Germans. Drives mushroomed all over the battlefields of World War I, covering

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

State's Postwar Program Of Public Works Approved

Continued from Page 1

of State departments whose facilities have become cramped or whose present physical setup has become antiquated, will profit by the postwar construction program. In addition to much talk about a new State House wing to cost from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000 it is known that the Department of Mental Health, Public Health and Correction are in need of better and increased facilities.

The Emergency Public Works Commission, established originally in 1933 to supervise public works undertaken by the State with the aid of Federal grants from the Public Works Administration, was authorized by the 1943 session to develop the present program.

A unique form of contract for the services of the architects and engineers was developed by the Commission providing for furnishing of bid plans and specifications which become the property of the Commonwealth and freeing the State from any further obligation to these designers.

Because of Bushnell Ruling

This method, giving the Commission complete sets of plans and specifications which may readily be reproduced, was adopted primarily because Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, ruled that the Commission had no authority to obligate the State to an uncertain future.

Funds for the payment of architect fees and the preparation of plans have been provided from Governor Saltonstall's $7,000,000 Emergency War Fund. Including $350,000 which the Executive Council ordered transferred last week, a total of $1,100,000 has already been made available to the Commission for that purpose. The Governor's fund, sought by him after Pearl Harbor and approved by a special session of the Legislature in January, 1942, now has a balance of $4,312,000.

Success of the postwar public works program, according to Mr. Nichols, depends on having an adequate volume of projects actually in the "ready for bids" stage. If this is done, he said, it will avoid a repetition of the 1933 experience when, after one year and despite day and night effort to get a $22,000,000 program rolling, less than $1,000,000 had been paid out to architects and engineers.

Bulk up to Private Enterprise

Although the public works program is expected to play a vital part in the difficult period immediately following the war, Governor Saltonstall has frequently said that the major portion of the task will lie with private enterprise.

In support of this opinion it has been pointed out that in 1940, when the volume of construction in Massachusetts and in the nation was near the all-time high, the percentage of the total labor force in this State engaged in the construction industry—not just public works—was only 4½ per cent. This figure is based on the national census of that year.

The goal of the Emergency Public Works Commission is to have ready a flexible program with plans and specifications completed so that a large volume of work may be started promptly after wartime restrictions are lifted. State officials are counting on the program to balance the scales and prevent serious unemployment.

Brookline Call For Overseas Ballots Leads

By the Associated Press

Increasing numbers of applications for soldier-sailor ballots, ranging as high as 74 per cent of the estimated eligibles in Brookline and more than 60 per cent in Boston, were reported in Massachusetts today.

The State Election Division said its records showed 75,000 applications for the State as a whole, but reports from individual communities indicated more had been received by city and town clerks and election bureaus.

Approximately 26,000 ballots have been mailed by Boston alone, with new applications averaging almost 1,000 daily. Officials at the election department estimated that about 43,000 Boston service personnel are eligible to cast ballots.

Brookline apparently led in percentages, with 2,736 applicants, a number Town Clerk Arthur J. Shinners said was 74 per cent of the eligibles.

Medford Officials Amazed

Medford officials reported more than 2,000 ballots mailed out and commented that "it's amazing the number writing in that never registered as voters before."

In Cambridge, 3,076 ballots have been mailed out and almost 500 additional requests remained on hand to process. Somerville reported 2,800 requests from an estimated 9,000 eligible servicemen.

Arlington was troubled by servicemen who, the election officials said, insisted on writing their name and serial numbers on the official ballot. Arlington officials said 800 ballots had been distributed.

Salem and Holyoke each had 1,300 applications, Salem estimating its service eligibles at 3,800. Athol said 39 per cent—315—of its eligibles had requested ballots.

City Clerk Malcolm C. Midgley of Worcester estimated 42 per cent of those eligible had requested ballots in that city; 5,000 applications have been received.

Springfield Gets Returns

Springfield shipped out its first batch of ballots—1,000 of them—Tuesday, and two already have been returned marked with election choices. City Clerk Clifford F. Smith said the number of applicants—nearly 4,000 thus far—was higher than had been anticipated, representing approximately 20 per cent of those in service from the city.

Fitchburg reported approximately 35 per cent of its eligible servicemen have requested ballots, a total of 1,300 applications, while Town Clerk Dana Parkhurst of Greenfield said 462 had sought ballots there, more than one third of them previously unregistered. Montague listed 147 requests.

Approximately half of Taunton's registered voters in the service have requested blanks, the City Clerk reported. His figures showed 1,000 applications, 2,000 registered and 4,800 in service from the community.

Election Commissioner Harold Perry of Lynn said 50 per cent of that city's 9,631 eligible servicemen had asked for ballots and that additional requests were being received at the rate of about 100 daily.

Cape Cod Offers 'Royal' Vacation

By a Staff Photographer

Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands With Her Three Children

(Left to right) Princesses Beatrix (Trix to the family), Irene and Margriet are shown with their mother on the porch of the cottage at Chatham, Mass., where they have spent the summer. They love Cape Cod, and Princess Juliana says it reminds her of Holland. Eagerly she listens to the radio news broadcasts, ready to return to her native land the minute it is liberated, and do her part in the reconstruction work. The family will go back to Ottawa at the end of the week.

State Crops May Equal Record Set Last Year

Massachusetts food production in 1944 will be greater than in any prewar year and promises to equal the record set last year, Louis A. Webster, State Commissioner of Agriculture, said today.

The total value of food production for the year will be high despite an unseasonable freeze in May, a severe drought in early June and a record-breaking drought in August, according to the Commissioner.

"Even Massachusetts hens, like all other producers are turning out more products per individual," Mr. Webster added. "Whereas the average production of barnyard fowls used to be five or six dozen a year, the Massachusetts average has reached over 150 eggs per bird," he continued. The national average per bird in the prewar years was 112 eggs, the commissioned said.

Cranberries Hard Hit

The 1944 cranberry crop, he predicted, would be the smallest since 1921, estimating the 1944 crop at 230,000 barrels as compared with 485,000 barrels last year and a 10-year average of 425,000 barrels. The loss, he said, was caused by winter injuries, spring freeze and drought.

The apple crop, however, will be 2,665,000 bushels based on August estimates, Mr. Webster said. That is nearly half a million bushels more than last year and a trifle more than the 10-year average, he explained.

"Massachusetts' peach crop is never very large but this year may total 47,000 bushels, which, according to government estimate, is 47 times as many as the State produced last year," Mr. Webster said. He said he was not aware of the fact that there were any peaches in Massachusetts last year but some high altitude farms must have had a few.

"We should have approximately 300 tons of grapes in the State this year which is just twice the amount produced in 1943," said the Commissioner. "The pear crop is similar with 46,000 bushels this year compared with 20,000 bushels last year.

Potato Crop Gains

"The potato outlook is also bright with 3,625,000 bushels seen as the total yield compared with 3,375,000 bushels last year."

"Nobody ever hears about Massachusetts as a maple sugar producer, but nevertheless we do produce a total of syrup and sugar amounting to 478,000 pounds each year," he said.

Mr. Webster said that no estimate is available on the 1944 production of garden vegetables, but because so many of Massachusetts' market gardeners are using irrigation and are making every effort to produce more per acre, the 1943 production of about 17,000,000 bushels is expected to be nearly equaled this year.

He said that Victory Gardeners have done a "magnificent job," although the drought has made them conscious of the cost and problems of producing foods.

Newly Commissioned Ensigns Win Special Maritime Awards

War Activities of New England

Commissioned ensigns in the United States Maritime Service, three New England men were awarded special certificates at recent exercises at the Maritime Service Officers School at New London, Conn., the Boston office announced today.

Honor student in the engineering department of the 36th class, which graduated 188 students, was Ensign Anthony J. Mollica of Quincy. Ensign William T. Carter of Melrose won a certificate of merit in the engineering class. A certificate of merit in navigation was presented to Ensign Joseph F. Sharkey of Bridgeport, Conn.

Congratulating the successful newly commissioned ensigns, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding general of the First Service Command, told them that "Your job will not be over when the last shot is fired; your job will send you to the far reaches of the world to bring our men home; it will send you back again and again to rebuild the network of international trade and to keep open the lifeline that will guard against future aggression."

Inspectors Wanted

Experienced inspectors in rubber, chemicals, elastics, skis, cotton, metal, paper and wool are needed to qualify for jobs at the Boston Quartermaster's Depot, it was announced today. Three years practical experience with the products is required for the positions which will pay $2,433 per annum.

Applicants are advised to contact their local United States Employment Service office or the Civil Service Commission in the Federal Building, Boston.

Triple Play

From Methuen to Boston to the South Station was a triple play which kept a soldier's wife from starting an unnecessary 3,000 mile journey last night. Mrs. Joseph Apinos of Methuen was on the train ready to leave for Seattle where her soldier husband was stationed, when a telegram was received by her family in Methuen from her husband stating that the soldier was on his way East on a furlough.

Methuen police were called in to start the play which brought Mrs. Apinos "home." The message was relayed to Boston police. Boston Patrolman Vincent Kennedy sped to the South Station. He located the train and gave Mrs. Apinos the welcome message two minutes before the Westbound train pulled out of the station. She is "safe at home."

9 P. A. C. Members Quit in Rhode Island

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Aug. 31 (AP)—Nine members of the Industrial Trades Union's Political Action Committee have announced their resignations in the belief that the P. A. C. policy is "detrimental to the best interests of labor."

The announcement was contained in a statement, made public last night, and signed by nine of the 21 members of the committee.

The Industrial Trades Union is an independent union comprised of locals in Woonsocket and surrounding cities and towns in Rhode Island and near-by Massachusetts. The United Labor Political Action Committee includes these independent unions as well as several Congress of Industrial Organizations unions and one American Federation of Labor union.

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JESUS MARIA SANROMA, noted pianist, says:
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CHOOSE YOUR PIANO AS THE ARTISTS DO

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through D5, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Next red stamps will become valid Sept. 2.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through F5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps G5 through L5 will become valid Sept. 1. They will be good indefinitely.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp 33 will become valid tomorrow for five pounds; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book-holders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Hartt School Offers Music Scholarships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 31—Six music scholarships of $500 each are being offered to talented students by the Hartt School of Music, Moshe Paranov, School Director, has announced. The scholarships have been donated by Alfred C. Fuller, President of the Manufacturer's Association of Connecticut. Mr. Fuller made a similar gift last year.

Two scholarships are available in opera, two in piano and two in violin. Opera winners will receive instruction from Friedrich Schorr and be coached in acting by Elemer Nagy. The pianists will be taught by Moshe Paranov and coached by Harold Bauer, and the violinists will be instructed by Rubin Segal and coached by Hans Letz.

Auditions will be held in Hartford from Sept. 6 to 16, which is also the period of enrollment for students entering the college department for study leading to the bachelor of music degree. Ability to demonstrate talent in the ... field is the most essential requirement for the applicant. The maximum age limit for all applicants is 25 years.

Hearing Set for Sept. 8 In 'Objector' AWOL Case

Charged with being AWOL from a public camp for conscientious objectors at Kane, Pa., where he was sent by local Selective Service officials, Franklin Woodrow Skaling of Cambridge, Mass., was picked up by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and arraigned today before United States Commissioner William C. Rogers in the Federal Building.

The complaint charges Mr. Skaling with being a fugitive from justice. He was held for a hearing, Sept. 8, pending receipt of further documents from Pennsylvania. Bail was fixed at $1,000. He was charged with deserting about June 22.

Business Urged To Aid Adjustment

Straight from the shoulder advice to get in the ranks of those helping to prepare the machinery to ease the adjustment of the soldier into civilian life was given to Boston businessmen by W. Rea Long, Massachusetts Commissioner of State Aid and Pensions, at the weekly meeting of the Boston Kiwanis Club at Hotel Touraine today.

Never-Occupied State Mansion Is Connecticut Issue Again

The Week In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Aug. 31—The Governor's Mansion, purchased by the State but not yet occupied by any Governor, became the first local issue of the Connecticut political campaign this week.

Former Gov. Robert A. Hurley, Democratic candidate for the office he lost two years ago, told an audience in East Hartford that if he is elected Governor he will not live in the mansion provided for him. It could be devoted to "a more useful purpose," said Mr. Hurley, proposing that it be turned over to returning servicemen who need convalescent care.

The General Assembly in 1943 appropriated funds for the purchase of an executive mansion, and a special commission purchased the Williams estate on Prospect Avenue, Hartford, one of the fine homes of the city.

An extensive renovation program was laid out but blocked by the refusal of the War Production Board to grant the needed priorities on materials. The house has remained empty while Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin continues to commute from his home in Stratford, 50 miles away.

Democrats pounced on the mansion issue as early as last winter, implying that the Republican administration was extravagant in its ideas and wasteful of the public funds in modernizing and furnishing the house.

Connecticut governors always have been expected to provide their own living quarters and most of them have preferred to commute to work. Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, when he was elected in 1930, was the first Governor to set up an official residence in the Capital City, taking bachelor quarters at the Hartford Club.

Attacks Labor Controls

Governor Baldwin, opening his campaign for re-election, attacked the controls on labor which he said have made it impossible for any working man in the critical labor shortage areas to "move without some government agency's permission to do so."

Harold Senior, Congress of Industrial Organizations' spokesman, declared that Governor Baldwin had been entirely sympathetic to "almost any plan that would relieve the manpower shortage." He added that "politics shortens memories."

State Code for Housing

The State Housing Authority has recommended that a State building code be adopted for postwar housing construction.

Demolition of temporary war housing and its replacement by buildings of better construction will be a necessity in all war housing areas, the Commission said, in a report to the Governor.

Greatest need for new housing will be in Fairfield and New Haven counties, the Commission predicts, with Fairfield County needing 31,859 new housing units and New Haven County 25,634. Nearly 100,000 new units will be needed throughout the State, says the report.

Building regulations today are mainly to be found in local ordinances. A committee is drafting a proposed code for the state.

Compliment Over Safety

The National Committee for the Conservation of Manpower in War Industries handed Connecticut a bouquet this week. The Committee reported to Alfred C. Fuller, chairman of its Connecticut subcommittee, that there had been a decrease of 700 lost-time industrial accidents in the State during the first six months of 1944 compared with the corresponding period in 1943.

Pickers to Get More

Farm hands who pick up potatoes and pick apples will receive a basic wage five cents an hour higher this year. A farm wage board has set 60 cents an hour as compared with 55 in 1943.

Boys in Air Training

Ninety-two Connecticut boys of high-school age are getting practical aviation training at the Windsor Locks Air Base in the Civil Aeronautics Program.

Ballots Coming In

First absentee ballots are coming in from servicemen. Election officials at New Haven and Hartford reported their arrival this week.

Western Union Cited by Army

Patriotic service meeting the stress of wartime demands has won the Certificate of Appreciation of the Army Signal Corps for the Western Union Telegraph Company, according to an announcement today by K. B. Mitchell, Boston Superintendent for the Company.

Presentation of the certificate was made by Maj. Gen. Harry C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer.

He said, "Western Union's speed and co-operation in furnishing critically-needed semi-automatic telegraph equipment, training its Washington operating personnel in Army teletypewriter procedure, establishing the Washington-London Varioplex, supplying ocean cable apparatus, and making available trained technicians to serve as Army officers and enlisted personnel, have materially aided the Signal Corps in its gigantic task of furnishing to the United States Army the world's greatest military communications system."

A. N. Williams, Company President, accepted the award for the employees.

Recreation For Service People

Thursday, Aug. 31

Free Tickets: Greater Boston U. S. O. Ticket Office, 43 Boylston Street. Liberty 1965.

Dances With Orchestra: Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Club, Bartholomew, Buddies Club, North Station Club, Commonwealth, Kope's, Ruggles Street Club, Broadway's, Esplanade Club, Open-Air Dancing.

S. S. Port o' Fun: Charles "Y," 8 p. m. Open-Air Dancing.

Informal Party: Army and Navy Officers' Club, 8 p. m. Copley Square Officers Club, 8 p. m.

U. S. O. Block Party: Copley Square, 8 p. m. Orchestra. (In case of rain, party will be held Friday night.) Officers and enlisted men and women invited.

Coed Fun and Track Meet: J. W. B. Club, 8 p. m. Prizes.

Baseball: (Tomorrow) Fenway Park, 3 p. m. Red Sox vs. Athletics.

Blue Hills Fire Controlled

MILTON, Mass., Aug. 31 (AP)—A woods fire which destroyed about 20 acres of standing timber in the Blue Hills Reservation was brought under control today by Milton firemen and Metropolitan District Police who supervise the tract.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Increasing Cloudiness

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing high cloudiness tonight and Friday with showers Friday afternoon. Not so cool tonight and slightly cooler Friday than today. The lowest temperature tonight will be near 65 degrees. Gentle winds.

Maine: Fair and continued cool tonight. Increasing cloudiness Friday followed by showers over west portion in afternoon. Slightly cooler south portion Friday.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Increasing high cloudiness tonight and early Friday followed by showers Friday afternoon. Not quite so cool tonight. Slightly cooler Friday.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 10:00 p. m.: height 10.8 feet.
Friday, 10:34 a. m.: height 9.8 feet.

Revere Sergeant Gets Bronze Star Medal

By the Associated Press

Somewhere in the Southwest Pacific. Delayed

Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific, has awarded a Bronze Star Medal to Staff Sergeant Leonard J. Waxer of Revere, Mass.

The announcement said the award was made for meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy in this theater.

September Point Costs Little Changed

What civilians will pay in ration points for meats, oils, fish and cheeses during the month of September was disclosed today with release of the current consumer point values from the Office of Price Administration. The new values go into effect Sunday, Sept. 3, and continue through Sept. 30.

There are few changes in values. Creamery butter will continue to cost 16 points a pound, farm or country butter 12 points, and "process" butter goes from 6 to 12 points a pound.

Canned milk has gone up a third of a point, to one point a pound. A small increase, from 8 to 10 points a pound, has been imposed on what are known as Group III cheeses—Swiss, Italian, Munster, Limburger, Camembert, Liederkranz, grated-dehydrated, brick, Gouda, Greek, Edam, Bleu and Brie.

Roasts of beef and beefsteaks of the three highest grades, choice, good and commercial, also lamb chops and roasts in the top grades, pork hams and pork loins, remain at the same point values as in August. All other meats are point free.

Radio Station Permit Applications Filed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Applications for new radio stations in Boston, Fort Wayne, and Seattle, were filed today with the Federal Communications Commission.

Matheson Radio Co., Inc., operator of Station WHDH, Boston, asked for a permit for a developmental frequency-modulation station to be operated on 47,700 kilocycles and power of 1,000 watts.

Bay State Mayors View Plans To Get Youths Back in School

The need of persuading New England high school children to return to their classes this fall and remain there until they graduate was stressed at a dinner meeting of the Mayors' Club last night in the Parker House, Boston. One of the first speakers, Hector Belisle, Superintendent of Schools of Fall River, said the future of New England depended upon an educated citizenry.

"We haven't any raw materials here to speak of," he said, "and we are not an area that can afford to produce 'coarse' goods. We must produce fine goods, and it is only through skilled labor that we can do this.

"The future of New England, in my opinion, depends upon a skilled-labor force, and you can't get that kind of labor from boys and girls who are uneducated. If industry is to thrive in New England, the industrial leaders themselves, the employers of labor, must encourage education."

Mayors Give Views

The meeting was a forum at which 17 mayors of Massachusetts towns and cities—and spokesmen for several more—aired their versions of the back-to-school problem and whatever programs they had inaugurated for meeting it.

Frederick Pierce, Superintendent of the Beverly schools, pointed up the problem when he said, "There is a boy in Beverly whom I know personally, who has three brothers in the service. He came home at the end of his first week's work this summer with his $40-pay envelope in his hand. 'Look, Mom,' he cried, 'Look what I've got! I hope the war never ends!'"

All the majors reported a decrease in enrollments in their schools, but many openly doubted their ability to persuade boys earning $50 and $60 a week that they ought to return to school.

Tough Fight Seen

"It will be a tough fight," said Mayor G. Edward Bradley of Somerville, "this fight of words over dollars."

Frederick J. Brennan, Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Worcester, Mass., said: "The pay envelope isn't the only factor. Some of the children are completely confused as to what it is all about."

Every assistant high school principal and every vocational guidance teacher in Worcester, he said, will cease his or her regular work upon the opening of school next week and devote full time to following up personally and individually the high school pupils who do not return to graduate.

J. Frank Herlihy, Superintendent of Schools of Chelmsford, made a recommendation which was quickly dropped. He suggested that since it was agreed a high school education was a necessity in the postwar period and since most pupils graduated from high school at the age of 18, we raise the compulsory school attendance age from 16 to 18 years.

Mayor Tobin of Boston said he was in favor of taking a careful census the day after school opens to see which pupils had not returned. Then, he said, the attendance officer should call on the parents and if he was unsuccessful, the previous year's home room teacher should get busy. Between them, he felt, they could persuade many parents of the importance of keeping children in school as long as possible.

Mayor Arthur N. Harriman of New Bedford said, "As far as my city is concerned, some of the pupils will come back, but I don't believe many of those in well-paying jobs will return to school until industry no longer has any use for them." However, he favored a continuing campaign, he said, so that when that day came, the children would realize the importance of going back to school and finishing their education.

Fishing Vessels Now Able to Get Mending Twine

No fishing vessel need be idle for lack of net-mending twine—to paraphrase the old adage that "for want of a nail, the rider was lost"—commercial fishing interests of New England were told today.

Sufficient quantities of sisal have been earmarked by the War Production Board for the manufacture of net-mending twine for the fisheries, thus removing any threat of enforced idleness of vessels that produce vitally needed seafood, it was learned.

An apparent shortage of the twine recently gave rise to apprehension in fishing circles that the fleet would soon be forced to tie-up. If twine cannot be produced for repairs, fishing operations have to be suspended, it was pointed out.

But the apprehension turned out to be "much ado about nothing" it was learned today for the WPB has assigned sisal for the purpose and has always listed the commercial fisheries as eligible for top priorities in its supplies.

Boys Under Charges To Face Mental Tests

The five teen-age boys charged with first degree murder and robbery in connection with the Fenway slaying of John F. Prunty, former United States Marine sergeant, will be examined by a board of psychiatrists, Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, State Commissioner of Mental Health, announced yesterday. Copies of the findings will be given to the court, the district attorney's office and defense lawyers.

The appointment of the board was made in compliance with the so-called Briggs Law, which requires that the Commissioner appoint impartial psychiatrists who will report to the Court on the mental condition of those persons held for murder in this State.

The boys, who are being held without bail in the Charles Street jail, are John J. Donovan, 18; and Thomas D. Durant, Francis X. Muller, Francis X. Mulligan and Gerald F. Shields, all 15.

To Head New England USO

Fay

Morris F. Whalen

Appointed to succeed Chester H. Smith, Mr. Whalen, new New England Regional Executive of the United Service Organizations, is from Newton. He has been serving as Associate Regional Executive of U. S. O. since March, 1943.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid in all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 31, 1918.

Tripartite Group Reported Planned to Shelve SHAEF

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—Reports from London that the Allies are prepared to shelve SHAEF, the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Forces which Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower commands, in favor of an Anglo-Russian-American organization immediately on Germany's surrender, fit well into the expanding conception of post-surrender victory requirements now winning attention here.

This talk of replacing SHAEF, which is an Anglo-American military organization, with a tripartite arrangement that would bring Russia into direct co-operation with its western allies in the administration, supervision, occupation, and rehabilitation of a defeated Germany, has so many obvious advantages that its substance, if not its present reported form, seems bound to take shape.

Disclosure by the State Department today that Robert Murphy, who has been political adviser to the Mediterranean Commander in Chief, is being assigned to London with ambassadorial rank as a political adviser in the organization that will handle the military government of Germany, emphasized the changing situation facing the Allies as German defeat nears.

The Murphy appointment, which is aimed to end rumors that Mr. Murphy was going to replace Ambassador William Phillips as General Eisenhower's chief political adviser still leaves some doubt on the matter, however, since Mr. Phillips has already resigned. There is the suspicion here that while the State Department denies that Mr. Murphy is replacing Mr. Phillips, pointing out that his new assignment as political adviser is being tied into the military government program for Germany rather than as merely political adviser to General Eisenhower, his job will be in fact what Mr. Phillips' would have been had he not resigned.

The position of Mr. Phillips at the moment is apparently embarrassing the State Department considerably, since the charges that the British declared him persona non grata, thus forcing his resignation because of his blunt criticism of British handling of Indian affairs, have received wide publicity. Only yesterday a resolution was atory measure, that would have introduced in the House, a retali- made Britain's Sir Ronald I. Campbell and Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Agent General for India, persona non grata here.

There is no criticism of SHAEF in any of the comments one hears here on this evolutionary as well as revolutionary program for controlling occupied Germany. There is no criticism of the programs that SHAEF has been organizing for the detailed post-surrender occupation work. It is only that, as the outlines of victory become clearer, the requirements for joint British, American, and Russian co-operation become more obvious.

Nor do these reports suggest in the slightest degree that General Eisenhower as SHAEF head would, on that organization's dissolution, be unemployed. The new, broader and more extensive Allied organization would continue to require his presence, ability and authority.

But SHAEF, which is purely military and an Anglo-American affair, would be superseded by a politico-military council of the three great Allied powers that would jointly and co-operatively administer and supervise the requirements of occupation.

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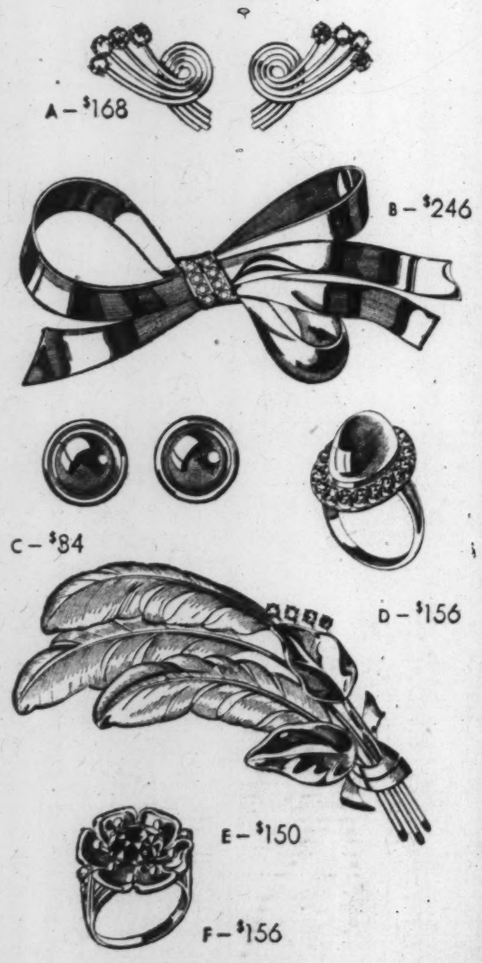

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He Gets Front-Row Seat

Associated Press

Parisian Youngster Ready for Victory Parade

As members of the French Forces of the Interior struggle to keep back the crowd, a French boy moves his stool to the front row during the parade honoring Gen. Charles de Gaulle in Paris.

Allied List of War Criminals Reaches Impressive Length

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP)—The list of war criminals being compiled by the United Natons War Crimes Commission already has reachced an impressive length, Chairman Sir Cecil Hurst told a press conference today, but their identity and number cannot be disclosed now.

The Commission's function, he explained, is limited to investigation and preparations for punishment of actual war crimes—violations of the laws of war by belligerents—such as massacres of prisoners, shooting of hostages, and other atrocities.

He stressed that the competence of the Commission "does not cover treasonable behavior of collaborators with the Axis—the so-called Quislings." Such persons will be dealt with by the nations concerned.

Sir Cecil suggested that such cases as Hitler, if he is captured, might be dealt with through direct decision of the Allied governments, as was done with Napoleon.

Asked if the soldier's defense, "I only obeyed orders," would likely be accepted, Sir Cecil termed that a delicate question which courts might decide on the merits of each case.

The Soviet Government, Sir Cecil said, is not at present collaborating in the Commission's work, but "is dealing with its war criminals in its own way."

Eisenhower: Montgomery Has Not Been Demoted

By William Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Aug. 31—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower today squelched reports that the new operational command in France which puts Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley on a level with Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery means any demotion for the latter or indicatees the slightest friction among Allied chiefs.

Simultaneously, he indicated that full linking up of the Allied armies fighting in northern and southern France under the Supreme Commander is a matter of imminent decision for the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

Taking cognizance of press reports that the revised setup in northern France was a rebuff for the North African hero, General Eisenhower, in personal appearance before SHAEF correspondents, today said the move actually was contemplated long ago by the High Command as an inevitable step once the armies broke out of the constricted Normandy beachhead.

Natural Step

With the expansion of operations and the build-up of Allied forces, he said it was natural that General Montgomery should assume exclusive command of the growing 21st Army Group while General Bradley took charge of the expanding American First and Third Armies composing the 12th Army Group.

Anyone regarding this as a demotion for General Montgomery simply is refusing to look facts in the face, the Supreme Commander declared with emphasis.

General Eisenhower also explained why the so-called "parade" in Paris was composed almost exclusively of American troops, with few British in evidence, a point which has been a matter of press comment here.

Paris "Parade"

Actually, French leaders requested the Allies to march a couple of divisions through Paris to allay fears of the still-jittery French populace. Since American troops were at hand and the British far distant, and the Americans needed to pass beyond Paris anyway to reach the enemy, it was only natural to comply with the French wishes and send them through the streets.

But it was a march to the front and not a parade, General Eisenhower stressed.

General Eisenhower emphasized the complete unity of the Allied Command, declaring he never has known of a really sharp difference of opinion among the commanders or a disagreement which produced ill feeling.

Not American but Allied

"I have lived Allied for two years," he said. "I don't stand before you today as an American, but as commander of the combined armies." Every Briton and American has reason to be proud of the way the British and Americans have worked together on land, at sea, and in the air, he added.

The exact method of the linkup of the northern and southern armies went undisclosed, but other unofficial sources indicate that General Eisenhower soon will take command of all armies fighting the Germans in France, including Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army now moving up the Rhone Valley.

[A Washington dispatch printed in the previous day's columns of The Christian Science Monitor declared unofficially that the change already had taken place.]

General Eisenhower especially praised the British and Canadian troops for their stand at Caen, where the Germans threw everything available at them and then mobilized all panzers available plus deep defenses to try to prevent the Allied advance.

Praise for Unspectacular

Here again the Supreme Commander turned the praise toward the army which, because performing the less spectacular operations, has received fewer huzzas, although accomplishing a task of deepest necessity.

The Germans did the Allies the biggest favor of the Western Front, General Eisenhower declared, when they decided to stand and fight at the French perimeter instead of retreating eastward while they still had their army intact.

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De Gaulle Heads Government In France Pending an Election

PARIS, Aug. 31 (AP)—A provisional French Government, headed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle as President of Council, has been announced by the French National Committee of Liberation.

Andre le Trocquer, former Socialist Deputy, was named Commissioner of Liberated Territories.

Quartus Cérat, former Senator; Dr. Henri Queuille, and former Deputy Françis Billoux were named Commissioners for Territory still occupied by German forces.

André Phillip, a former Deputy, was appointed liaison between the Provisional Government and the Temporary Assembly, and Gen. Georges Catroux was made Coordinator of Moslem Questions.

Mm. Le Trocquer, Cérat, Queuille, Billoux, Phillip, and Catroux all bear the titles of Commissioners of State.

M. Carét is the assumed name of a man who has been General de Gaulle's Minister at Large, doing liaison work with the 40-odd Underground groups. He is a former Attorney General of the Supreme Courts.

Also announced were the names of 13 Commissioners—a rank equivalent to that of Cabinet Minister. Ten of these held the same positions in the Liberation Committee setup in Algiers and one held a similar post under a different title.

A former Communist Deputy, whose name was given incompletely as Diethem, was named Commissioner for War. Adrien Texier, former Free French Delegate to Washington, was made Commissioner of Labor and Social Matters and Jean Monnet, Minister of Supply in Algiers, was named a Commissioner without portfolio.

Radio France of Algiers said last night that members of the French Committee of National Liberation and the Consultive Assembly had left Algiers for Paris. Before the departure, Gen. Georges Catroux was named Commissioner of State for French North Africa; it was announced.

The Provisional Government, which it was understood would remain substantially as announced until war prisoners and deportees can be returned to participate in a general election, was received with varying degrees of enthusiasm by the newly revived Paris press.

Complete list of commissioners follows:

Foreign Affairs—René Massigli, former Ambassador to Italy.
Justice—François de Menthon.
Colonies—René Pleven.
War—M. Diethen, former Communist Deputy.
Air—Fernand Grenier, former Socialist Deputy.
Finance—Pierre Mendes-France, former lawyer.
Information—Henri Bonnet.
Communications and Merchant Marine—René Mayer.
War Prisoners and Deportees—Henri Pierre Frenay.
Labor and Social Matters—Adrien Texier, former Senator and de Gaulle Delegate to Washington.
Production—Paul Giacobbi, former Senator and law professor.
Education—René Capitant.
Minister without Portfolio—Jean Monnet.

Pending assembly of the group principal functions will be conducted by the following secretaries:

National Defense—General Fortin.
Education—Henry Wallon, former Professor at the College of France.
Health—M. Valléry-Radot, also a former professor there.
Justice—Jurist Marcel Willard.
Information—M. Guignebert.
National Economy—René Constant.
Finance—M. Monick, former Inspector of Finance.
Agriculture—Jean Lefèvre.
Industry—Robert Lacoste.
Communications—M. Mathieu.
Post, Telegraph, Telephone—M. Quesno.
War Prisoners—M. Mitterand.

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Two economy tins, 4½ oz. Luncheon size and the big 12 oz. Dinner size. The meat content from each tin costs no more than the meat equivalent from dressed chicken at present prices—no waste—no bother—NO POINTS. If you don't see R&R on the shelf—ASK FOR IT AT THE COUNTER.

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He doesn't have time to think about being a hero ...

He's too busy winning the war.

When a landing is made, he often leads the way. When a river is crossed, he is among the first to go over. When a town or a pillbox is tough to crack, he moves in and cracks it wide open.

He's the guy they call on for miracles ... and he makes 'em in his stride.

He's G. I. Joe ... the doughboy ... the mud-slogging Infantryman. He's doing one of the biggest jobs in the war ... and it gets *bigger* every day.

Our job over here ... the job of backing him up ... is growing bigger and tougher, too ... as we speed *more* men, *more* guns, *more* fighting equipment on the way to the front lines.

Last year, the nation's railroads hauled more passengers and freight than at any time in history. And this year, in spite of manpower shortages, they are carrying even more.

That's why we ask you—when you use the New York Central or any railroad—to remember that railway space is more vital today than it has ever been before ... and that every inch must carry its full wartime load.

For only by even greater cooperation and understanding, on the part of shippers and receivers of freight and the traveling public, can we get the things done over here that help the doughboy make his "miracles" over there.

New York Central
ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS —ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY!

More railroad workers are needed at once. If you are not now employed in essential war-work, TAKE A RAILROAD JOB FOR VICTORY!

'Christmas Holiday'— News of Plays and Dance —'Storm Over Lisbon'

Deanna Durbin at Keith's Essaying New Emotional Role

It would be difficult to imagine a much greater change from the type of parts which Deanna Durbin has been playing than the one which brings her to the Keith Memorial this week in "Christmas Holiday."

Up to now Miss Durbin has been largely concerned with cheerful girlish roles. She has been provided with an abundance of songs. And there has been plenty of humor. But in "Christmas Holiday," which has been derived with considerable revision from one of Somerset Maugham's novels, she has a serious emotional assignment. The material in any case is not too fortunate and it confronts her with problems in acting which are beyond her present powers.

She is supposed to be a singer and hostess in a dubious night club in New Orleans, unable to forget a worthless husband who had committed murder and had been sentenced to prison for life. She had taken up her questionable employment, the audience is asked to believe, as a kind of penance.

* * *

Much of the yarn is told in the form of flashbacks, a device which has been increasing in popularity on the screen, though sometimes, it may be suspected, it is employed more to conceal weaknesses of plot than because of any intrinsic necessity of the narrative. At times, in the present instance, it permits flashes of the carefree manner which has helped to establish the wide popularity of Miss Durbin. But too frequently she is called upon to exhibit the deeper emotions.

The story begins with a lengthy preliminary about a young officer preparing to join his fiancée on a Christmas leave when he learns that she has jilted him and married another. On his way West to seek revenge, his plane is grounded by bad weather in New Orleans. Whiling away the hours of waiting he goes to the night club and makes the acquaintance of the singer and it is her story which provides the main thread of the plot.

* * *

A melodramatic climax is provided in the escape of the husband from prison and his effort to kill his wife whom he believes without reason to be unfaithful to him. But a technically romantic conclusion is reached when the husband is shot by police in time to save the wife, and she is left with the prospect of a happier life with the young officer. A somewhat similar ending, it may be recalled, was used in "Gaslight."

There are several interludes along the way: for instance, an extended episode at a Roman Catholic mass on the eve of Christmas; and a concert in which music from "Tristan and Isolde" is heard. Miss Durbin herself sings comparatively little, with most of her effort directed to "Always" and a night club number.

Gene Kelly, who plays the role of the worthless husband, is too naturally likable to be completely believable. Richard Whorf has the part of a drunken reporter who keeps wandering in at opportune moments. Dean Harens makes a personable fellow of the Army officer, Gladys George is the head of the night club, one of those hard-boiled characters with a kind heart. And Gale Sondergaard gives one of the best of the performances as the mother of the rapscallion husband.

The other feature is "Girl in the Case," a mystery melodrama with Edmund Lowe and Janis Carter.

E. F. M.

On the Stage

"The Late George Apley," dramatization of the novel of the same name, is now listed to visit Boston on Nov. 6. This will follow engagements in Wilmington, Washington, and Baltimore. The New York opening is expected to take place the week of Nov. 27.

* * *

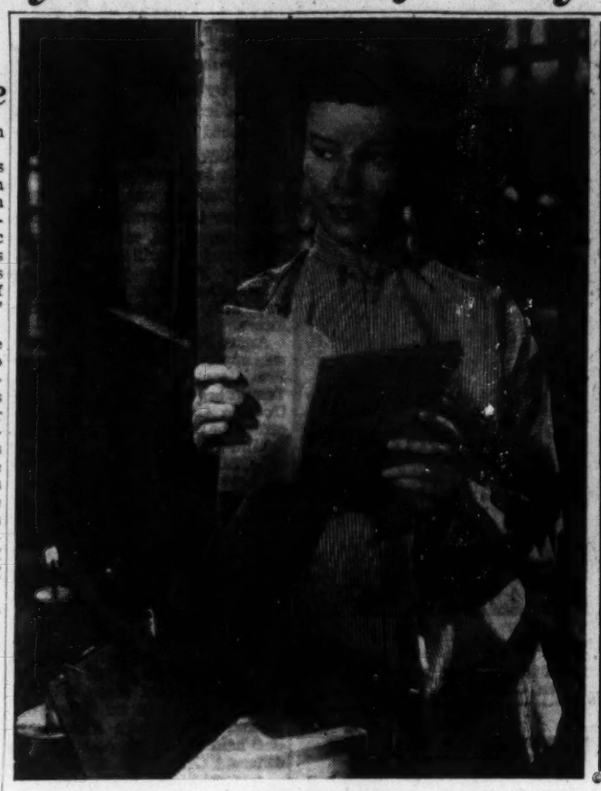
Richard Camp, who spent much of the summer in the "3 Is a Family" company at the Colonial, has joined the cast of "Men to the Sea," due to open at the Wilbur on Sept. 11. He is taking the place for which James Phelen was formerly announced.

* * *

More than 3,500 replies were received at the Colonial in the "Life With Father" anagram contest. The lists ran from a few hundred words up to 10,002. Oscar Serlin, producer, has had the entries sent to New York and some of them will be exhibited in the lobby of the Empire Theater where the comedy will soon be starting its sixth year.

'Airways of the World'

Beginning Friday at the Telepix the program will be headed by "Airways of the World." Other short features will include "U. S. Marines on Review," "Pete Smith novelty," Technicolor sports, color cartoon, comedy with Una Merkel, "Military Heroes," a visit to Paris, and newsreels, including views of the invasion of Southern France.



Katharine Hepburn
In "Dragon Seed," opening at State and Orpheum today

© Paramount

Paulette Goddard and Sonny Tufts
In "I Love a Soldier," at the Metropolitan beginning today

The Ballet Theater Season

Tamara Toumanova, recently seen here in the film, "Days of Glory," will be one of the guest artists with Ballet Theater during its engagement at the Boston Opera House Oct. 2-7, making her first dancing appearance here since 1940 or 1941.

Other guest artists of the season will be David Lichine, bringing his "Graduation Ball," presented in Boston by the original Ballet Russe some years ago; Tatiana Riabouchinska; Argentinita, Pilar Lopez, and their company; Leonide Massine, and Anton Dolin, later to appear with Alicia Markova in Billy Rose's "Seven Lively Arts." Miss Markova, who is not named among the guest artists, will be sorely missed.

The list of featured dancers announced includes Nana Gollner, Nora Kaye, Janet Reed, Rosella Hightower, Lucia Chase, Maria Karnilova, Alicia Alonso, Paul Petroff, Hugh Laing, Jerome Robbins, Nicolas Orloff, John Kriza, Harold Lang, Dmitri Romanoff, and Antony Tudor. Antal Dorati will again be musical director.

Ballets new to Boston will be Tudor's "Romeo and Juliet," Robbins' "Fancy Free," Lichine's "Fair at Sorochinsk," and Agnes de Mille's "Tally-Ho!" Familiar works to be given here are "Pillar of Fire," "Princess Aurora," "Swan Lake," "Bluebeard," "Les Sylphides," "Pas de Quatre," "Petrouchka," "Giselle" and "Peter and the Wolf."

The company will give six evening performances and two matinees, on Wednesday and Saturday. The New York engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House follows immediately.

* * *

Contemporary Group

The Contemporary Dance Group, organized a decade ago for the purpose of promoting dance in Boston, plans to establish a permanent Dance Center here during the coming season. Sponsors for its cultural program are Leonard Bernstein, Pauline Chellis, the Rev. and Mrs. Stephen Fritchman, George Kraska, Prof. I. O. Matthiessen, Thomas Metcalf, and Prof. Edward O. Post.

Anna Sokolow, distinguished New York dancer, will begin her fourth season as teacher and director of the school this fall.

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Irene Dunne
In "The White Cliffs of Dover," coming to the Exeter Sunday.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC5, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. XGOY, 9.84 meg., 31.1 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—Scottish C. W. S. Band. GR4, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.

Moscow—6:00 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—6:45 p. m.—Native Songs. YV5RN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—World Perspective. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—"The Will Hay Program." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—News: Talks: Music. VLC4, 15.31 meg., 19.5 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Theater. Shakespeare's Characters, GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Melodrama of Espionage Comes to the Trans-Lux

The ingredients for an entertaining spy melodrama seem to be present in "Storm Over Lisbon" at the Trans-Lux but the film as a whole does not quite click as it should. Perhaps too little effort has gone into providing an ingenious plot, a prime requirement for such diversions, and too much melodramatic action has been offered as a substitute.

The cast contains names which sound promising for a tale of espionage. Erich von Stroheim, who is an old hand at movie underground activities, is the proprietor of a swanky Lisbon night club which is a hotbed of intrigue. Otto Kruger, hardly a stranger to such assignments, does one of the mysterious agents. Eduardo Ciannelli, who can glower with the best of the Hollywood menaces, is a direct-action fellow who hovers about like a vulture looking for victims.

Richard Arlen turns up with a film document, containing immensely valuable information, of course, which he is trying to smuggle out of the country—and to get himself out too, for that matter. And Vera Hruba Ralston, who is a comparative newcomer, appears as a secret operative who becomes associated with the night club for purposes of her own.

Sooner or later the night club mastermind gets everyone he wants in his clutches in the palatial tower of his establishment from which apparently there is no escape. But eventually, it is hardly necessary to add, solution is found to the difficulties. Along the way there is some music and dancing. And incidentally there are the homicides which are to be expected in such melodramas.

The companion feature is "The Girl Who Dared," a mystery story, with a cast that includes Lorna Gray and Peter Cookson.

'Rebecca' to Open Series

"Rebecca" will be the opening play of the 1944-45 Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription series. The engagement begins on Monday evening, Oct. 16, at the Plymouth.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Life with Father," by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Last Stop," by Irving Kaye Davis. Featuring Minnie Dupree, Catherine Doucet, Enid Markey, Seth Arnold and others. 8:30. Saturday Matinee at 2:30. (last week).

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Come Be My Love," by Edward Caulfield. Starring Walter Hampden. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter: "The Heavenly Body," Hedy Lamarr, William Powell. 3:10, 6:10, 9:20. "Underground Guerrillas," John Clements, Mary Morris. 1:50, 4:50, 8:05.

Fenway—"Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck, Edward G. Robinson. 11:30 a. m., 3:55, 6:10, 9:20. "Three Little Sisters," Mary Lee, Ruth Terry, Cheryl Walker. 1:50, 5:45, 8. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Keith Memorial—"Christmas Holiday," Deanna Durbin, Gene Kelly. 10:38 a. m., 1:25, 4:12, 6:59, 9:56. "A Girl in the Case," Edmund Lowe. 9:30 a. m., 12:18, 3:08, 5:52, 8:39, 4, 6:25, 8:45.

Kenmore—"This Is the Army," Joan Leslie, George Murphy. 2:37, 5:58, 9:10.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Modern: "The Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. 11 a. m., 2:05, 7:05. "Heavenly Body," Hedy Lamarr, William Powell. 9:30 a. m., 1:25, 5:23, 9:30.

Metropolitan: "Crime by Night," Jane Wyman, Jerome Cowan. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

Orpheum: "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. 9:55 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:30, 9:25.

Paramount: "Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck, Edward G. Robinson. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:15. "Three Little Sisters," Mary Lee, Ruth Terry, Cheryl Walker. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

RKO-Boston: "Take It or Leave It," Phil Baker. 10:58 a. m., 2:05, 5:12, 7:32, 10:34. Stage Show: 12:34, 3:41, 6:48, 9:12.

Scollay: "Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. 10 a. m., 12:53, 3:55, 6:56, 9:80. "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:13, 8:15.

State: "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

South Station Theater—Latest March of Time—"Americans All." "Movie Pests." "Tale of a Dog." "City of Brigham Young." "Immortal Blacksmith." "Filipino Sports Parade." "The Next Time We See Paris." "Cattlemen's Days." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—March of Time "Racetism." "Rawlin's College." "A Puppetoon." "Rigoletto." "Film Memories." "Young Toreadors." "City of Brigham Young," color cartoon. "Digest of World News." Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Storm Over Lisbon," Vera Hruba Ralston, Richard Arlen, Erich Von Stroheim. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:25, 5, 7:35, 9:56. "The Girl Who Dared," 11 a. m., 1:35, 4, 6:25, 8:45.

Uptown—"This Is the Army," Joan Leslie, George Murphy. 2:37, 5:58, 9:10.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Modern: "The Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. 11 a. m., 2:05, 7:05. "Heavenly Body," Hedy Lamarr, William Powell. 9:30 a. m., 1:25, 5:23, 9:30.

Metropolitan: "Crime by Night," Jane Wyman, Jerome Cowan. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

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Paramount: "Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck, Edward G. Robinson. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:15. "Three Little Sisters," Mary Lee, Ruth Terry, Cheryl Walker. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

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Trans-Lux—"Storm Over Lisbon," Vera Hruba Ralston, Richard Arlen, Erich Von Stroheim. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:25, 5, 7:35, 9:56. "The Girl Who Dared," 11 a. m., 1:35, 4, 6:25, 8:45.

Uptown—"And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. 1, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Ladies of Washington," Trudy Marshall, Ronald Graham. 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:33, 9:45. "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, W. C. Fields. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 5, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshall. "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Up in Mabel's Room," Dennis O'Keefe. "Yellow Rose of Texas," Roy Rogers. 1:45, 7:30.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, Jimmy Durante. "The Falcon Out West," Tom Conway. **Regent**: "Lady in Question," Ann Miller, Jon Hall. "Barker," "The Rains Came," Myrna Loy, Tyrone Power.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Shine On Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Timber Queen," Dick Arlen, Mary Beth Hughes. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Four Feathers," C. Aubrey Smith, "Tampico," Edward G. Robinson. 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Shine on Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 2:15, 6:05, 9:35. "The Hitler Gang," Robert Watson, Victor Varconi. **Coolidge Corner**: "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, "Stars on Parade," Lynn Merrick.

Cleveland Circle: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. "Secrets of Scotland Yard," Edgar Barrier. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. "Heavenly Body," Dorothy Lamarr, Dick Powell. 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "Four Feathers," J. Clemenia. "Pack Up Your Troubles," Jane Withers, Ritz Brothers. 3, 8.

University: "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. "Candlelight in Algeria," James Mason. 3:10, 6:30, 9:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, Jimmy Durante. 3:07, 8:50. "Night of Adventure," Tom Conway. 2, 7:38.

Park: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers. "Action in Arabia," George Sanders.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "This Is the Life," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. "Black Parachute," John Carradine. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March. 3, 8. "The Match of Time." 2:30, 6:15. Selected Shorts.

LYNN—Drive-In Theater: "Phantom Lady," Ella Raines, Franchot Tone. "Career Girl," Frances Langford, Craig Wood.

MALDEN—Granada: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshall. Selected short subjects.

Auditorium: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. 2:38, 8:38. Shorts and news.

Mystic: "Stars on Parade," L. Merrick, L. Parks. 2:01, 7, 9:53. "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. 3:38, 8:19.

Maplewood: "Two Man Submarine," Tom Neal, Ann Savage. 1:52, 7:52. "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," 3:19, 9:18.

Orpheum: "Lumber Jack," William Boyd. 2:10, 7:55. "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor. 3:30, 9:15.

Strand: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. 3:19, 8:24. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris. 2:00, 7, 9:53.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Carol Landis, Jimmy Dorsey. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Man From Down Under," Charles Laughton, Binnie Barnes. "Sweethearts U. S. A.," Una Merkle, Don Novis.

Fellsway: "Casablanca," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. "Pardon My Rhythm," Gloria Jean, Patric Knowles.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. "Her Primitive Man," Louise Albritton, Robert Paige.

NATICK—Colonial: "Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. "Ladies of Washington," Trudy Marshall. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Cobra Woman," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Strand: "Allergic to Love," Noah Beery, Jr., M. O'Driscoll. "And the Angels Sing," Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray.

Alhambra: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne. "Pete Smith Specialty."

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Follow the Boys," stage and screen entertainers. "Tornado," Chester Morris.

Strand: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. "Week-end Pass," Martha O'Driscoll, Noah Beery, Jr.

Capitol and Ball Square: "The Rains Came," Myrna Loy, Tyrone Power. "Under Two Flags," Ronald Colman, Claudette Colbert.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Tornado," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 2:03, 7:36. "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. 3:34, 9:19.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Carole Landis, Martha Raye. "Secrets of Scotland Yard," Edgar Barrier, Lionel Atwill.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland. "Trocadero," Johnny Downs.

Coolidge: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Jimmy Durante, Van Johnson. Short Subjects.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Stage Door Canteen." Stage and screen stars.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Story of Dr. Wassel," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary.

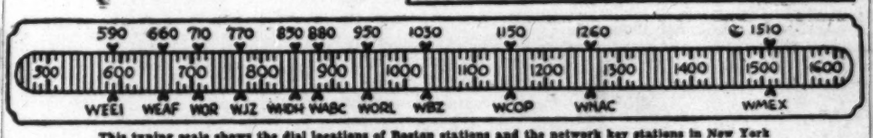
WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Banjo On My Knee," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Hi, Good Lookin'," Harriet Hilliard, Eddie Quillan. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Shine on Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "The Scarlet Claw," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight • 6:30 p.m. • Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ: Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; "Azaleas"	Newscast	Music; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news,	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	Nelson Bragg, news	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship; religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Shopping talk	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore; variety	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan Time	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Edward M'Hugh, hymns	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45	WEKI Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Church in the Wildwood	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda Crockett"; sk.
10:15	"Light of World"	Music; Listen, Milady	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30	"Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Studio program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Marching Along: Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason"
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	"Casablanca"; drama	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Organ	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	'Glamour Manor,' star-	News; Marvin Behrens,	Boake Carter, news	Duda Ranch: music
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	ring Cliff Arquette	"You're Telling Us"	News service	"Polka Time"; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Makers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	"Off the Record"	The Wax Museum	Jack Berch & His Boys	"Kick Conga"
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Off the Record"	Parade of Stars	"Luncheon With Lopez"	Curtain Time with
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Jean Harper; News
2:00	Portia Faces Life	Walter Kiernan, news	"Guiding Light"; drama	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Today's Children"; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Serial Drama	Popular Classics: music	"Woman in White";	Yankee Kitchen	Sports comments
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk.	Newscast	Hymns of All Churches	Jane Cowl Series; talk	Cowboy Jamboree
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"A Woman of America"	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Irish Music
3:15	"Tena and Tim"	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	delphia Athletics base-	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family'	ball game	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Parade; Songs	Drama; Musical Variety	'Right to Happiness"	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	News service
4:00	8 Bells in Boston;	Popular music; Songs	"Backstage Wife"	delphia Athletics base-	Sports comments
4:15	Navy show; Songs	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	ball game	Duke Ellington's Orch.
4:30	Victory Gardens	Westbrook Van Voorhis	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Shep Field's Orch.
4:45	Help Wanted; News	The Western Rambler	'Young Widder Brown"	delphia Athletics	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc,	Easy Rhythms	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Rhyme Time"
5:30	Notes for Victory	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Rhyme Time"
5:45	'Inside MOM"; int	Music; Industrial talk	'Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dinner Dance
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Digest; Snapshots	Dinner Dance Music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	Ted Steele; Novatones	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 8:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	"Blondie"; comedy sk.	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dick Powell, songs
7:15	We Who Dream: dr	"Blondie"; comedy sk.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Parade; 'Terry's Tunes'	News service
7:30	Friday on B'dway;	"The Lone Ranger";	'Yankee Yarns"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Musical Comedy Songs
7:45	soloist; orchestra.	western drama	John Barry Comments	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall; Variety
8:00	"Aldrich Family,"	Ray Henle, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	Cecil Brown, news	Joseph Tall; Variety
8:15	with Dickie Jones	"Parker Family"; dr.	Graham; Dr F. Black	Return of Nick Carter,	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	"Service to the	Meet Your Navy: music	"The Adventures of the	'Freedom of Opportuni-	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Front"; dr.; News	vaa show; Interviews	Thin Man"; drama	ty'; drama; guests	Doug Garron's Music
9:00	"It Pays to Be Ig-	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Waltz Time; F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter; news	Classical Album; Hindu
9:15	norant"; comedy	"Gang Busters"; sketch	E. MacGregor; chorus	"Screen Test"	music: recordings
9:30	That Brewster Boy	Bob Chester's Orch.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; Quiz	Classical Album: Hindu
9:45	That Brewster Boy	Dance orch.; Drama	Quiz; Art Linkletter	Show; J. R. King, mc	music: recordings
10:00	Moore-Durante Va-	Earl Godwin, news	'Boston Blackie'; drama	Cedric Foster, news	News service
10:15	riety show; orch.	Ted Malone, talk	starring Chester Morris	Glenn Williams' Orch.	Beyond Victory
10:30	Stage Door Canteen	Silver Nocturne	GOP Committee Sp'kers	Musical Roundup	Benny Goodman's Or
10:45	Stage Door Canteen	Silver Nocturne	Network program	Music; Weather	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Jan Garber's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam";	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Horace Heidt's Orch.
11:30	Dance orchestra	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Dance orchestra	Concert Miniature; News	Music You Want	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Day's End: News

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British Tanks Capture Amiens—Russian Force Enters Bucharest

Continued from Page 1

in an hour territory that it once took days and weeks to conquer.

One force of Americans, heading straight east for the German border, seized St. Dizier, 18 miles southeast of fallen Vitry and 87 miles from the Saar frontier of Germany.

The Germans had been expected to make some sort of stand at the Somme, but indications were that enemy rearguard actions had turned into a fight to get back into the Fatherland by way of Belgium, yielding at least half of the robot-bomb positions and all Northern France.

At Amiens, the British were 62 miles from Belgium and 53 miles east of Dieppe, scene of the commando raid of 1942.

British and Belgians crossed near the mouth of the Seine from 18 to 25 miles east of the doomed Atlantic port of Le Havre, and Canadians flushed the last snipers from Rouen, whose river docks make it an immense military prize.

Other Canadian forces, without waiting for the final mop-up in Rouen, moved around the city and headed west up the Le Havre Peninsula to clean up enemy remnants cut off by the swift British advance to the north.

The fall of Beauvais, 30 miles north of the Seine, and Gournay, 15 miles west, denied to the Germans left in the peninsula their most direct route of retreat, and the onrushing British at Amiens threatened to seal off the entire coast to Le Havre, 85 miles southwest.

A British radiocast recorded by CBS said Americans in the center had reached Clermont, 37 miles north of Paris and due west of Compiegne, in whose forest the 1918 armistice was signed and where Hitler in 1940 forced his truce on beaten France.

At Amiens, the British were on familiar soil, for it was here that their fathers under Sir Douglas Haig launched a counterblow Aug. 8, 1918, that caught the Germans off balance and hastened the day of their final collapse.

Some 200 enemy vehicles caught on a road racing northeast of Amiens were wiped out, the RAF reported.

Allied Campaign Ahead of Schedule

General Dwight D. Eisenhower announced the Allied campaign to liberate Northern France is running at least five days ahead of schedule.

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' American First Army, shifted eastward several days ago, drove 2½ miles northeast of captured Laon in a swift dash toward the Belgian frontier. At Laon, his troops caught three trainloads of German soldiers about to pull out of the station and killed and captured them all.

From Paris to the sea American, British and Canadian bridgeheads over the Seine were blended into a single attack which cut the inland road from Dieppe and stabbed 65 miles north of the Seine to Amiens on the Somme.

The British who drove into Amiens were cutting down the robot bomb belt with every mile of their advance. They were barely 25 miles from Abbeville, where a German salient to the sea in 1940 split the British-French front and cleared the way for Dunkerque.

Southern France:

Germans Flee Toward Lyon

Remnants of the German Nineteenth Army raced north toward Lyon, fighting costly rearguard actions with pursuing Americans only when necessary, while other Allied Seventh Army units moved through the French Riviera metropolis of Nice toward the Italian frontier, some 12 miles ahead.

Nice, with a population of 200,000 and the largest of the Riviera's famed playgrounds, was taken without any opposition. Damage was confined chiefly to the harbor area, Allied Headquarters said.

The total of prisoners captured by the Seventh Army since it swarmed ashore on the beaches of Southern France passed the 50,000 mark, with additional thousands rounded up from Nazi units intercepted and cut to pieces in the Rhone Valley pockets south of the Rhone and Drome Rivers.

Equally impressive were the materiel losses of the enemy.

In a pocket of slightly more than 11 miles south of Livron "losses inflicted by our ground forces included 2,000 motor vehicles, 1,000 horses, 27 five-millimeter antitank guns, 12 seventy-seven millimeter guns, 3 batteries of field artillery pieces, 6 railroad guns, 40 twenty-millimeter antiaircraft weapons, 8 self-propelled guns, and a trailer with a printing press," Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Headquarters said.

Additional hundreds of vehicles and guns knocked out by Allied planes littered the roads throughout the valley and 200 enemy fallen were found in the same area.

German Column Breaks Contact

On Aug. 30 the Germans locked in sharp battle with an American column near Livron on the north bank of the Drome River, 11 miles south of Valence. The enemy broke off contact and fled north when the avenue of escape was threatened by another Allied column that punched into Chabeuil, six miles southeast of Valence.

"By accepting heavy losses of the past several days a substantial portion of the enemy personnel has succeeded in reaching the Lyon area," an official statement conceded.

"On Aug. 30 from the vicinity of Livron to Lyon the Germans are fighting where they are forced to, and are delaying and blocking at a heavy cost in men and equipment."

French Forces Take Bordeaux

French Forces of the Interior announced the capture of Bordeaux, last great port in Southern France held by the Germans.

The French previously had declared the city occupied, but later said the announcement was premature.

A communiqué said the towns of Chambery, in the Department of Savoy, and Tonnere in Yonne also had been liberated, while cleaning-up operations were progressing in Central, Southeastern, and Southwestern France.

By a Staff Artist

Russians Reported in Bucharest

Arrows show how Russian advance guards are overrunning Romania and fighting their way into Transylvania against swiftly-weakening German and Hungarian resistance.

Eastern Front:

Russian Force In Bucharest

The Red Army entered Bucharest, Capital of Romania, after capturing the great Ploesti oil fields and pre-empting perhaps a third of the German petroleum supply.

At midnight, the Russians were 17 miles from the city of 648,000 after an advance of nearly 40 miles in a day through the capitulated Balkan Kingdom.

An official announcement was not yet made but Muscovites kept their radios tuned for an order of the day.

"With the fall of Ploesti, the way to Bucharest is open," Red Star said.

Izvestia reported from captured Ploesti that the abrupt Red Army drive had prevented destruction of the Ploesti oil fields but added that serious damage had been done. Romanian oil workers helped the Russians put out tremendous fires and civilians directed Soviet troops to a large group of Germans dressed as civilians, applying the torch right and left.

The dispatch added that a plane trip over the fields, greatest in Europe except for those in Russia itself, disclosed that the Germans did everything possible to destroy wells, pipelines, derricks, and equipment.

Forces of Gen. Fedor I. Tolbukhin were pushing through level plain country along with those of Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky and were believed already to have joined hands.

Another arm of General Malinovsky's command turned directly north through a pass leading to Brasov on the trunk line railroad from Bucharest to Budapest and Vienna. Large groups of Germans and Hungarians are known to be massed in Hungary-held Transylvania in the path of this force.

Even after the Romanian Army's big defeats on the Russian steppes, in the Crimea, and at Odessa, Red Star said it still had 30 to 35 divisions. King Mihai has pledged these to the Allies.

"German divisions in Romania are doomed," the usually conservative Army organ added. Red Star said five to six German divisions in Greece and the Aegean Islands were cut off from the main German Army and that the divisions of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) had handed the Germans defeats in Yugoslavia. In Ploesti itself, dispatches said fires lit by the fleeing Germans raged through the streets and interfered with operations. The Germans left dozens of barbed-wire barricades in the path of the Red Army.

Italy:

Pesaro Taken By Polish Troops

The Adriatic port of Pesaro, one of the eastern anchors of the Germans' Gothic Line, has fallen to Polish troops, and Allied forces are in contact with strong enemy positions further inland after storming across the Foglia River on a broad front, it was announced.

Pesaro fell only after a bitter fight in which both infantry and armor participated. The Germans counterattacked Aug. 30 after the Poles had invested part of the city, but were repulsed with heavy losses.

The Poles announced they had taken a sizable bag of prisoners in the fighting.

Air Over Europe:

Dump Exploded Ahead of British

American Havoc dive bombers exploded an ammunition dump five miles southeast of Dieppe in an operation ahead of the fast-moving British and Canadian armies made at the request of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery.

The dump was in the Darques Forest where Havocs bombed a large German oil depot on Aug. 30.

Marauder medium bombers made their second attack in 18 hours on the fortified island of Cezembre barring access to the mouth of St. Malo Harbor.

British Mosquitoes struck at enemy war transport and industry in Northern France and Germany during the night despite the handicap of poor weather.

While the Mosquitoes bombed the industrial center of Frankfurt without loss, other squadrons of these speedy all-purpose raiders, operating as fighter bombers, battered rail targets from the fighting front to the German borders.

They plowed through storms and clouds as low as 500 feet and wrecked trains and tracks directly in the path of the retreating Germans.

Strings of rolling stock were left burning in widespread operations extending beyond the Ardennes Gap down to Metz and Saarbrucken.

Air Over Pacific:

Pilots Sink 10 Japanese Ships

Allied airmen, stalking Japanese ships from the Kuriles northeast of Nippon to the Dutch East Indies, have knocked out 23 more vessels, 10 of them sunk.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué listed nine enemy craft destroyed, small freighters, coastal vessels, and barges—the types which he has said were the sole supply carriers for many Japanese East Indies garrisons.

These and the 10 or more ships damaged, including a 7,000-ton freighter-transport, were found by bombers which ranged from Mindanao Island, in the Southern Philippines, southward to Celebes, Ceram, and Kai Islands, all now within easy reach of Allied aircraft operating from newly won bases in Northwestern New Guinea.

Halmahera, south of Mindanao, was given a 113-ton bomb drubbing Aug. 29 by heavy and medium bombers. The attackers met no interception as they concentrated on coastal defenses, supply and barracks areas on Wasile and Kaoe Bays. Five days ago Allied planes hit this steppingstone to the Philippines with 156 tons of explosives.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz in a Pearl Harbor press release, said one enemy patrol vessel was destroyed and another one, along with a tanker and a cargo ship, damaged when Army and Navy planes on Aug. 27 attacked Paramushiro and vicinity, in the Kuriles. Another Japanese patrol ship also was attacked, but results were not announced.

In Washington, the Navy announced the destruction of 17 Japanese vessels, including two warships, by American submarines operating in enemy waters.

The two Nipponese destroyers sent to the bottom by far-ranging American submersibles could have been trying to protect Japanese convoys carrying supplies to hard-pressed enemy garrisons.

Germans Reported Moving Poison Gas

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 31

Time correspondent John Scott radiocast over the Blue Network from Stockholm yesterday a report that Germans were sending poison gas cylinders to the English Channel coast.

The correspondent said an Allied plane had strafed a heavily guarded train, en route from Germany through Holland to the coast, and that poison gas had escaped from cylinders it was carrying, killing several of the guards and throwing a near-by Dutch town into panic.

"Many trains, heavily guarded such as this one, have passed through Belgium and Holland recently toward the Channel coast," Mr. Scott added.

Casualties:

Army-Navy Loss Totals 343,191

Reflecting the period of heaviest fighting in Northern France, total Army casualties jumped to 284,838 on Aug. 13, an increase of 23,249 over those reported a week earlier.

Coupled with Navy casualties of 58,353, the latest total figures for the armed services is 343,191, compared with 317,846 a week ago. All figures are on the basis of those officially reported to next of kin and represent a lag of three weeks or more behind action in the field.

Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, who reported the latest Army casualty figures to his news conference, said they reflected the heaviest period of fighting in Northern France toward the end of July—the time of the break-through against fixed German positions.

In Southern France, Mr. Patterson said, Army casualties for the invasion which began Aug. 15 up to Aug. 24 were 1,247 killed and missing and 5,090 wounded. Because these casualties occurred after Aug. 13 they are not included in the overall figure of that date.

As of Aug. 13, Mr. Patterson said Army casualties were as follows: 53,101 killed, 142,686 wounded, 44,643 missing, and 44,408 prisoners. Of the total wounded, 60,314 have been returned to duty.

Czechoslovakia:

Underground Reports Gains

Czechoslovakian Underground forces have seized almost all Slovak territory with the exception of border areas, and the Germans have thrown tanks into heavy fighting, the commander of Czech forces in Slovakia reported through London Headquarters.

The announcement said heavy fighting raged for the towns of Zilina, Trnava, Galanta, Lucenec, Levoca and Kezmarck. The Germans threw tanks into the fighting for Trnava. Zilina changed hands twice and now is in possession of the Czechs.

Czech forces fighting in Lucenec and Galanta were in territory ceded to Hungary after Munich.

Eisenhower Lists Nazi Loss As 400,000 Since D-Day

Continued from Page 1

captured since July 25. The total continues to mount.

"One thousand, three hundred enemy tanks and over 20,000 motor transports have been captured or destroyed.

"About 500 assault guns and 1,500 field and heavier artillery guns have been captured or destroyed. In addition, the enemy has suffered very heavy losses in coast artillery equipment.

"The German Seventh Army and the newly formed Fifth Panzer Army have been decisively defeated and into this defeat have been drawn the bulk of the fighting strength of the First and Fifteenth Armies.

"Three field marshals and one army commander have either been dismissed or incapacitated by wounds. One army commander, three corps commanders, 15 divisional commanders, and one fortress commander have been either killed or captured.

Luftwaffe Hard Hit

"In the air, the Luftwaffe has taken a fearful beating. Since June 6 (D-Day), 2,378 German aircraft have been destroyed in the air and 1,167 on the ground. In addition, 270 aircraft were probably destroyed and 1,028 aircraft were damaged in the air."

General Eisenhower's report said that in spite of enemy boasts, the Germans have been unable to interfere seriously at sea with the invasion forces. Losses of Allied shipping have been small, while some 300 enemy vessels of all classes have been sunk or heavily damaged by Allied action. In addition, the Nazis have lost a number of merchant ships at sea and been forced to scuttle in their harbors large numbers of craft, both naval and commercial.

The Nazis have devoted a large share of their attention to attacking the Allies by mine laying, the General said, with the result that in three months off the French beaches the "mine bag" totaled one tenth of all the mines swept in five years in all war theaters.

"Allied teamwork, extending through all services, has again demonstrated its ability to overcome the most adverse kind of conditions in defeating the enemy," General Eisenhower said.

"Allied units from other countries have fought effectively alongside American and British forces and the F. F. I. [French Forces of the Interior] have done much valuable work."

The report of the enormous success of the Allied armies was accompanied, however, by a message to Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding the United States Army Service Forces, telling of the enormous cost of the victory in American material and urging that the flow of supplies be kept up.

Tank Losses

During the first 70 days of the operations in northern France, General Eisenhower said, the United States Army Ground Forces required more than 900 tanks to replace battle losses.

"In that same period," said General Eisenhower, "we replaced other losses in the following amounts: 2,400 automatic rifles, 1,750 quarter-ton trucks (jeeps), 1,500 mortars, and 83,000 miles of field wire.

"At our present strength, and on a basis of strict rationing, we are using 150,000 tons of ammunition per month. This includes 40,000,000 rounds of .30-caliber, 800,000 rounds of mortar, and 900,000 of 105-mm. ammunition."

Equipment for Allies

These were only a few examples, said General Eisenhower, noting that many of the items used by the British Army are manufactured in the United States and that all French divisions use American equipment exclusively.

The Air Force, supporting the operation in northern France, "has lost 3,000 airplanes and has consumed in replacement parts and spares the equivalent of 225 more. It has dropped more than 55,000 tons of bombs and used 44,000,000 gallons of aviation gasoline."

The need for trucks of all kinds and sizes is increasing, said General Eisenhower, and "our need for tires is acute."

"I must urge," his message to General Somervell concluded, "that you keep flowing across the Atlantic at maximum rate all those things, including spare parts, that a modern army and air force require in battle."

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Congress Divided on Way To Provide Postwar Jobs

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 — With the prospect that 15,000,000 jobs must be found in the next year or two in what is certain to be the greatest transitional crisis of its kind in American history, Congress is split between two rival economic approaches to the problem, with the certainty that the followers of the so-called "conservative" school are eventually going to win a thumping victory.

For better or worse, in the years ahead, observers will look back on the present struggle in Congress as the turning point at which the great economic decision was taken.

Basically the difference in economic theory in dealing with the problem is whether unemployment shall be treated as a national or a local problem.

Congress is on the point of dealing with it, by and large, as a local problem.

Position of House

The overwhelming desire in the House, as revealed in the last two days' debate, is to turn it back to the States, use their $5,000,000,000 or $6,000,000,000 of reserve unemployment funds to cushion readjustment, avoid any further extension of Federal expenditures, curtail Federal planning agencies, and trust to private enterprise, supplemented by state assistance, to carry America back to normal.

The George bill passed by the Senate and the Doughton reconversion bill, now subject to amendment and certain of passage in the House, are unlike in many respects. But the difference is primarily one of degree, that between a conservative bill and an ultra-conservative bill.

Both of them basically are alike in putting reliance for recovery on the States rather than on the national government, on private enterprise rather than Washington, and of condemning far-reaching economic manipulation on a national basis seeking to balance out the see-saw of the business cycle.

In the first House vote on postwar unemployment compensation, a compromise bill offered by Representative John D. Dingell (D) of Michigan, to pay $25 weekly up to 52 weeks was defeated 188 to 54 in a teller count.

The choice that Congress is taking is all the more striking since it is exactly the opposite of that just chosen in Great Britain.

In Parliament, without dissent, the new theory has been adopted that unemployment is a national problem that can only be dealt with by the central government, and that requires a whole range of economic controls and machinery, tax and social security manipulation, large scale public works ready to turn on instantly, and comprehensive advance planning for the country as a unit.

Congress is staking its reliance on the initiative of American private enterprise, the reserves accumulated by the states, the nest eggs put aside by highly paid war workers, and the exhilarating belief that demand for goods is so high, and America's abundance so lavish that it can cushion any shock, or weather any economic storm.

Problems Outlined

Here in brief is the problem America faces with a present force of 55,000,000:

Jobs that will end with war	15,000,000
Workers expected to drop out for good	5,000,000
Surplus workers	10,000,000
Men and women in armed forces	11,000,000
Probable 1st year demobilization	5,000,000
Total civilian and soldier demand for new jobs	15,000,000

The two clashing theories have different economic roots.

Treasury in Debt

1. Those favoring emphasis on state, rather than national, action, present this argument: The Treasury is now fearfully in debt. It amounts to a mortgage on each citizen of $1,823. Immediate retrenchment, and Treasury balance, is required. Unemployment payments, beyond those carried in the bill, are "luxuries," which the Treasury cannot afford.

Opponents who urge greater federal action are "defeatists" who lack faith in private enterprise, or else who seek to perpetuate centralized controls. State treasuries are in better shape than the Federal Treasury, and in addition to that, war workers who got bloated salaries at overtime wages can now use some of their theoretical savings to carry them over to new jobs.

That is the theory, very largely, on which Congress is operating.

2. Those attacking the George bill, and particularly the still more Spartan Doughton bill, present a totally different economic theory.

Views on Unemployment

Mass unemployment, they declare, is not caused locally, it is now known to be national in origin, requiring national treatment. It is caused primarily by the failure of consumption to keep up with production. In order to get security people save too much money instead of buying goods and the resulting glut of goods causes factories to shut down and throws workers on the streets.

Once unemployment starts it feeds on itself, for the greater the insecurity the more expenditure is cut and the more factories that have to close. Accordingly, the whole emphasis should be placed on keeping up national income, which means consuming power. If national income is kept up the budget can be balanced by taxes, but nothing will throw the country into debt faster than the development of another big depression.

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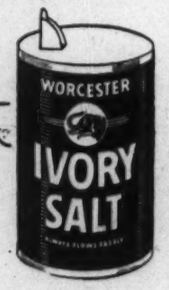

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Head of Chinese Delegation Greeted

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Dr. Koo to Attend Postwar Security Conference

Dr. Wellington Koo, center, head of the Chinese delegation to the Postwar Security Conference at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington, is greeted on his arrival by Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., and Sir Alexander Cadogan, head of the British delegation.

War's Course Seen a Factor In Dewey Trip

Continued from Page 1

of post-European war problems in acute form. What shall be done with Germany? What about Lend-Lease? What about the feeding of Europe?

May Center on Japan

More specifically, it is believed that with the situation going so well against Germany the two leaders need to outline Pacific strategy. It is generally believed the conference will turn on the Japanese phase of the war.

As to where the conference will occur, nobody should say even if he knows, but Washington rather thinks it will be in the Western Hemisphere, possibly Canada.

As Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt does not, of course, know what Democratic Presidential Candidate Roosevelt is doing.

Yet it is pointed out here that the two roles will fit comfortably together if the Commander-in-Chief holds important conferences with Mr. Churchill that keep his name before the public at the time that his Republican rival is competing for the limelight.

Just by a coincidence it might even happen, say some of the sophisticated Washington correspondents, that one of the Roosevelt-Churchill communiqués might blanket one of Governor Dewey's election speeches. Well, well, how cynical some of these Washington writers are!

Has Political Implications

Another point relating to politics and Governor Dewey but not Winston Churchill is being presented here. It just so happens that the Justice Department has brought its antitrust suit against the railroads in the concluding months of this election and that Governor Dewey is indirectly involved in the debate.

There is a good deal of feeling about railway rates in large parts of the country, notably the South and West. Many states sincerely believe that they are the victims of freight-rate discrimination, and it is a subject on which people get fighting mad. They object to the preferred position alleged to be held by eastern industry. A lot of this eastern industry is right in New York which, curiously enough, is the state of which Mr. Dewey is Governor. You remember Governor Dewey—the G. O. P. presidential candidate.

The fact is that Governor Dewey is on record against changes in the existing railway rate structure: in one statement for example, he is reported to have declared it would further damage New York's industry and commerce.

As candidate for national office Governor Dewey may feel differently on the subject. But as Governor of New York he is quoted as speaking as follows, and will probably be quoted again by industrious democratic press agents:

The Quoted Record

"New York has experienced both the direct shift of its industries to the South and the drying up of manufacturing plants within the State, coincidentally with the growth of similar manufacturing plants within the South.

"The problem of the maintenance of manufacturing industries in New York and the problem of unemployment in New York—and unemployment is a serious problem in our state, particularly in the metropolitan area, in spite of the war boom elsewhere—affect not only New York alone but the entire nation.

New York state embraces over 10 per cent of the nation's population, and the National Government depends on New York State for 20 per cent of its revenue. . . . Industries have located, workers have made their homes in reliance on the present rate structure."

Thus the Justice Department has obliquely raised a political issue: the Administration is trying to readjust and lower western freight rates; Governor Dewey seems to favor the rates as they are.

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American-Russian Concord Highlights Dumbarton Talks

Continued from Page 1

The police force must have a handy stick.

They know, too, that the American representative on this new world security organization could sit there with power to order out armed forces of his country (other than Marines) only if Congress conferred such power.

Two-Thirds Vote

If such power were contained in the treaty incorporating the new security organization, it would have to be passed by a two-thirds majority of the Senate.

And that is the rub.

For just as in 1919 there was the Lodge - Borah - Johnson - Knox-Moses - McCormick - La Follette bloc of "irreconcilables," the suggestion may assert itself to British, Russian, and Chinese delegates that there today may be a new generation of isolationists. Senators, especially Senate Republicans, doubtless are being observed by the delegates even as they find unanimity among themselves as to the objective of a world security organization.

Taft Another Lodge?

There is some speculation in Washington whether Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio might not prove to be another Henry Cabot Lodge.

The present Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr. (Prog.) of Wisconsin, is regarded as a possible objector to a League precisely as Dumbarton is outlining it. So, too, is the name of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan.

Both these men, unlike Senator Taft, are on the Foreign Relations Committee.

Republicans' Course

The opinion is heard here that the Republicans in the Senate will probably take their cue from Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, and will go along with the line that he enunciates during the campaign. But that, it must be emphasized, is Washington's opinion, not guaranteed fact.

Moreover, it is not considered possible that the new security plan will be ready for presentation to Congress until after the election. If Mr. Roosevelt should be re-elected, Governor Dewey's influence over G .O. P. senators is problematical. If Governor Dewey is elected, we have a whole new set of factors to contemplate.

All of which is, understandably, something that the Dumbarton conferees cannot avoid thinking about. At the same time, military events are crackling along. The time for peace-making will not await domestic American politics.

One point of encouragement here is the prospect that the treaty embodying the new organization may be formed, and Congress asked to approve it, before the end of the war.

It is recalled here that real opposition to the League did not gain much strength until after the last war was won. And, even so, it is recalled that all during the long debate, a majority of more than two thirds was willing to accept the League. The disagreement came over reservations to the League.

It is hoped by officials here that the lessons of the past will assure getting the details ironed out while a working military and economic arrangement still is binding the principal powers together.

Each of the Dumbarton delegations seems to be agreed that the executive council of the new organization must have the power to order use of force. Some want this power made available upon a unanimous vote. Others, especially China, insist it must merely be a majority vote of the council.

This is a point of discussion, and one compromise suggestion is to enlarge the council from the Big Four to perhaps as many as 11 members, the additional places being given to France and a rotation of smaller nations. A majority vote of this larger council would prevail in the imposition of military and economic sanctions against an aggressor.

'Peace' Ban Urged

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 31 (AP)—Warren H. Atherton, National Commander of the American Legion, cautioned Aug. 30 against "secret peace commitments" by this country and proposed that nations "rushing to get on the side of the winning team" be barred from the peace table "except in a listening capacity."

Mr. Atherton asserted the United States must not repeat "one of our greatest errors in the last peace—President Wilson's individual commitments to a lot of things about which the people at home knew nothing, or very little."

The privilege of helping to write the peace should be denied also to "Argentina, Spain and other nations which sat on the sidelines and sold supplies to our enemies," said Mr. Atherton. He is making a tour of 20 states.

'Road to War'

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 31 (AP)—The United States is preparing to underwrite an imperialistic peace, Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, said an in address yesterday, adding that "to guarantee the British, Dutch, and French empires is the road to war.

"It will lead to native revolts and the Russians will aid the revolters.

"It will make practically no difference whether Dewey or Roosevelt is elected—we are helping to set the stage for a tug of war between Moscow and London in which Moscow will win.

Fly Asks Rigid Impartiality In Giving Political Time on Air

CHICAGO, Aug. 31 (AP)—James Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, told the National Association of Broadcasters yesterday he believed that in this election year the broadcasting industry "has a very clear picture of its duties and responsibilities."

Referring to the requirement that a radio station offer equal broadcasting opportunities to opposing political candidates, he said: "I think we would all agree that absolute fairness and scrupulous impartiality in an election year cannot be limited merely to fulfilling the provision with respect to candidates."

He said there also was involved "the matter of programs on behalf of candidates by responsible organizations other than official campaign committees."

"Also, there is the treatment of the issues which are involved in the campaign. It goes without saying that there is an affirmative duty to practice as rigorous fairness with respect to organizations and issues as with respect to candidates themselves."

At a press conference he said adequate facilities for radio transmissions of press dispatches after the war is a "No. 1 project" for the F. C. C.

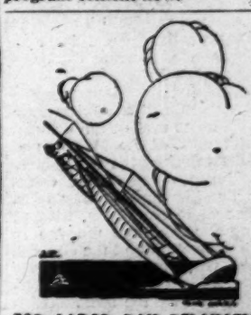
Establishment of "low and non-discriminatory rates" and "an easy flow of news between countries," should be "one of our greatest contributions to postwar freedom of the press," he declared.

Facsimile broadcasting was "already well developed and should have a great future," Mr. Fly said. When asked whether the F. C. C. would have regulatory powers over the press through regulation of facsimile broadcasting, he replied:

"We would have the same regulatory power over one form of radio broadcasting as over another; we have no control over program content now."

Becomes Citizen and Wac

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—Less than 30 minutes after Mrs. Henricka Johanna Knight received her citizenship papers she was sworn into the WAC. Born abroad of naturalized parents, she didn't know she lacked citizenship until she tried to enlist in the service.



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Nazis Take Over Reins in Slovakia

Continued from Page 1

Government officials . . . to join in a general uprising," so that the calling in of the German Army was essential to maintain order.

Gen. Ferdinand Catlos, Minister of National Defense, in his radiocast appeal the same night declared, "We are endangered by the most bloody destruction and enslavement and our own military forces are insufficient to protect us effectively. Consequently, formations of the German Army are entering Slovakia."

German radio stations did not hesitate to announce that German troops were entering Slovakia to partake in fighting against the Partisan menace and to restore peace an order.

Czech 'Chutists

These Partisan formations, according to reliable information here, consist of troops of Czechoslovak Army and guerrilla detachments many of whom have been dropped as parachutists after careful training in Britain and Russia.

They are operating, apparently, in two strategically important positions.

The first is near Soovak on the Moravian border, where they have captured the important communications center of Cadca, and are reported to be fighting in Zilina (Sillein) and Trenchin.

This means they are in the important communications area south of the west Beskid Mountains and lying between the Russian troops of the Krakow district and the Valley of Vah (Waag), where the Germans might choose to make a stand in defense of Moravia.

Fighting in East

Fighting also is reported in eastern counties of Slovakia, in the area guarding the approaches of any Russian Army through the more accessible reaches of the Carpathians, where transport difficulties are not so great, particularly through the Dukla Pass. This is good country for tank operations, which are extendable to the northern part of the Hungarian plain. Any advance here, together with Russian gains in Transylvania, would be distinctly embarrassing to the Hungarian General Staff.

The fact is that the areas where these guerrilla activities are reported indicate very clearly that their activities are carefully directed with due regard to military needs. This so-called sudden outburst is as little sporadic as the German Army's entry into Slovakia.

Slovakia throughout the greater part of its existence as a German puppet state has been in political, social, and economic chaos. It has contrived to exist and nothing more. Dissatisfaction has been rampant for a long time.

Dr. Tiso's Cabinet from the beginning has shown itself absolutely inefficient, and the real ruler of Slovakia has been one Karmasin, leader of the German minority in Slovakia, who has handed on terms dictated from Berlin.

It is not too much to say that had it been able to find a convenient way out, the Tiso Government would have abandoned the Germans long ago. Many of its members have, through neutral sources, sought to make an easy peace with the Czechoslovak Government in Exile, but without success. For they know that as a result of what has happened and is happening the majority of responsible Slovaks see the only hope for the future of their country in its incorporation in the new Czechoslovak republic.

As to Slovakia's own defense forces, these not only are small, but also unreliable for the Tiso Government. General Catlos has command of two Slovak divisions, which cannot amount to more than 30,000 men, and in addition the "Hlinka Guard," which consists of Slovak totalitarian youth. General Catlos' divisions are reported now to be in the mountainous Carpathian district flanked by German and Hungarian troops.

It is unnecessary to state that between the Slovaks and these allies, little friendliness exists, especially as far as the Hungarians are concerned. So it is not surprising that little confidence should be placed in the reliability of these troops, who certainly would feel happier were they fighting by the side of the Russians.

An Open Door in Italy

Army Pictorial Service

Christian Science Service Center in Naples

Upper: Galleria Umberto, home of the Christian Science Service Center in Naples. Center: Interior view. Lower: Geith A. Plimmer, formerly officiating minister of the Center.

Christian Science Center Welcomes Troops in Naples

From Public Relations Office, Peninsular Base Section

PENINSULAR BASE HEADQUARTERS, Italy—Members of the Allied forces of the Christian Science faith recently have opened in Naples one of the most attractive and inviting religious service centers in the Mediterranean Theater of operations.

Located in the middle of Naples at 64 Via San Bridigo, opposite the world-famous San Carlo Opera House, the Christian Science Service Center, with broad windows looking into the arcade of the Galleria Umberto, is a clean and restful oasis amid surroundings of squalor and bomb-blasted buildings.

The Service Center was opened to all members of the Allied forces on May 28. Since then, contributions from servicemen who came from stations as far away as Cairo and Algiers have enabled the staff greatly to enlarge and improve the quarters which were developed from two badly bombed offices. More than 500 service men and women from all the Allied forces, including merchant marine, State Department civilians, Italian and French citizens, signed the Service Center Register in the first weeks of operation.

Services Twice Weekly

The Service Center, which supplies and co-ordinates all Christian Science activities in the central Mediterranean area, now has a large and comfortable reading and writing room, a reception room and executive offices, and an attractive chapel, with indirect, modern lighting. Services are held on Sundays at 2 p. m. and on Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m.

Weeks of cleaning, redecorating, and remodeling, which included breaking through the walls of the building, preceded the achievement of the quiet and restful quarters the Service Center now occupies. The Reading Room is furnished with small mahogany desks and overstuffed chairs, and is tastefully decorated in fresh shades of green to give it a clean, homelike atmosphere.

From the Service Center in Naples, literature goes out to all Christian Science centers in this theater and to the various soldiers' day rooms and club rooms, upon the request of unit chaplains, Red Cross directors, and the soldiers themselves.

Governing Committee

The Service Center governing committee is half American and half British, and until recently was headed by the British Christian Science Officiating Minister for the Central Mediterranean, G. A. Plimmer, from London. Mr. Plimmer now is supervising Christian Science activities at centers in other parts of Italy, and Capt. C. F. Brewster of Dexter, Maine, son of Senator Owen Brewster (R) of Maine, is the new Chairman. Other members of the committee are: Lieutenant Jenkinson of Rotheram, Yorkshire, England; Sergeant B. J. Wells of Iron River, Wis.; Gunner L. Winder of Wetherby, Yorkshire, England; Corp. W. A. Allen of Lake Charles, La.; Ldr/Tel Thomas V. Kay of Manchester, England, and Corp. W. T. Stout of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Other Christian Science committees operate services in Rome, Foggia, Bari and Caserta, Italy, and also in Corsica, Sicily, Malta, Tunis, Algiers, Oran, and Casablanca.

Lorimer Post Confirmed

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 31 (AP)—The Governor's Council has confirmed unanimously the appointment of Associate Justice H. Thornton Lorimer as Chief Justice of the Superior Court.

Soviet Accuses Bulgaria Of Actively Aiding Nazis

Continued from Page 1

Germany could not win this war, but so long as there was hope that Hungary could keep the territorial loot seized from its neighbors with German help, Budapest politicians were content to carry on.

Hungary's new Premier, Col. Gen. Vitez Geza Lakatos, is commander of the national forces on the Russian front, and most of his cabinet member are Army officials. Whatever the difference of opinion on present issues, there is no doubt that most Hungarians are united concerning the desire to keep Transylvania, recovered by the Vienna Award.

German propaganda is directed toward exploiting this Magyar-Romanian bone of contention and pointing out the old fable that the Anglo-Americans have betrayed not only eastern Europe, but also the Danube Valley, and that Hungary naturally will defend its "1,000-year-old kingdom of the Crown of St. Stephen."

Threat From Soviet

Hungary has strong reason for fearing the Russian advance, which can sweep down from Slovakia or eastward from Transylvania across Hungary. Without great difficulty, even to the gates of Vienna.

The Germans might resist strongly if they regarded this as an important bastion of their fortress of Germany and had the reserves to do so. But the great Russian pressure in East Prussia toward Kracow and Upper Silesia, as well as the possibility of a break through the Moravian gate, has convinced them that soon Hungary and Slovakia will have to look after themselves.

At the same time, the Germans are sending troops into Slovakia to co-operate with two divisions of Slovak troops led by General Catlos, now on the Carpathian front, and particularly to deal with the increasing number of Russian, Czech, and Slovak parachutists landed in these mountainous districts during the past few weeks.

Slovak politicians obviously are fearful of coming events. They know they cannot look to Hungary for support, and that anything they get from Germany will be dearly bought. As for the Slovak population itself, the majority is weary of the inefficient government of Joseph Tiso and would welcome an end to hostilities and the restoration of Czechoslovakia.

The invasion of Slovakia, like that of Romania, will mainly involve the destruction of the existing political regime, whereas in Hungary it probably will result in an upheaval affecting the whole social structure. For Hungary's reactionary land-owning system and its foreign policy, dependent thereupon, have been stumbling blocks to Central European consolidation which must be removed before lasting peace is possible.

Coal Output Compared

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The Home Forum

Authority

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHEN the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice: but when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn," wrote King Solomon (Proverbs 29:2). The word "authority" is defined in the Oxford Dictionary, in part, as "power or right to enforce obedience." The world in this decade has had before it the phenomenon of power exercised, and obedience exacted, to the point of enslavement—a spurious authority exemplifying betrayal of trusts, tyranny, and bloodshed, and the imposition of false ideals, unworthy motives, and fictitious values. Such rule has for its goal its own aggrandizement and gain, with no moral purpose in view.

This negation of moral teaching has disclosed itself in all its brutality during these war years. Masquerading in the vestments of a purloined authority and usurping the prerogative of national and individual freedom, it has put forth an overwhelming effort to enthrone itself as supreme.

Jesus, who could overcome sin, sickness, and death by a word, was the exponent of a power hitherto unexercised and uncomprehended by those who witnessed it. "Thou couldest have no power at all against me, except it were given thee from above," was his calm assertion when arraigned before the judgment seat of Pilate (John 19:11). He understood the source of all real authority to be God, and knew that his own unique authority sprang from his divine unity with his heavenly Father.

♦ ♦ ♦

What, then, is the secret of this divine power so markedly possessed by Christ Jesus? How may the student of the Science of Christ learn to follow him in all his works and thus contribute to the healing of humanity's wounds? It was spiritual understanding alone which entitled Jesus to the supremacy he exercised whether confronted with sin, sickness, death, with the raging of the sea and wind, or with the turmoil of the mob. But he claimed no monopoly. On the contrary, to reveal the source of his capacity and to impart it to others was the purpose of his earthly mission.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 83): "Miracles are impossible in Science, and here Science takes issue with popular religions. The scientific manifestation of power is from the divine nature and is not supernatural, since Science is an explication of nature." Because of his divine nature, Christ Jesus possessed limitless ability to cope with and nullify every effort of evil. This ability, inherent in the divine nature, is attainable by him who subordinates all other considerations to the recognition of man's spiritual identity, individuality, and capacity.

♦ ♦ ♦

Matthew records the story of the centurion who saw in the Master's spiritual ascendancy over disease and discord a parallel to his own human authority (see Matthew 8:5-10). He asked for healing for a valued member of his staff, but when Jesus compassionately said, "I will come and heal him," the centurion revealed the depth of his understanding of that spiritual power in his humble response, "I am not worthy that thou shouldest come under my roof: but speak the word only, and my servant shall be healed," adding significantly, "for I am a man under authority, having soldiers under me: and I say to this man, Go, and he goeth; and to another, Come, and he cometh; and to my servant, Do this, and he doeth it." His discernment of the divine authority of the Christ called forth Jesus' commendation, "I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel."

Does not the Psalmist say (Psalms 107:20), "He sent his word, and healed them, and delivered them from their destructions"? Thus may we learn to demonstrate spiritual authority through the exercise of that Mind which was in Christ Jesus, that Mind which knows not evil, and which will not only save the individual, but will also carry forward the great work of saving and regenerating mankind from the turmoil in which it believes itself to be engulfed, and from which human methods offer no abiding respite.

When this Mind governs the counsels of the nations, then will Solomon's prophecy be fulfilled, for the righteous will wield authority and the people will rejoice.

How Does Christian Science Heal?

The disappearance of organic and functional disease, as well as of trouble in other forms, is continually recorded among those who have turned to Christian Science for help.

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By Courtesy of the Boston Public Library to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MALLARD DRAKE": *An Etching by Frank W. Benson*

WHILE FRANK WESTON BENSON had already established a reputation as painter and teacher in Boston, wider fame came to him when he took up the etcher's needle at the mature age of fifty years. His early training in draftsmanship in Boston and Paris was beneficial, and also the special interest of artists of his youth in problems of realistic representation through judicious handling of light.

His etchings of water-fowl, so expertly executed, are in great demand. Mr. Benson records the birds in flight, or settled on a typical branch, or skimming the waters of a pool. They were portrayed in characteristic context in lines drawn with a steady, confident hand, thick and thin, brittle, metallic, arrowy, tenuous as the passage demands. The Benson etching is a tremulous transcript from nature.

Among Benson's subjects are to be found the wood-duck, widgeon, yellowleg, redhead, pintail, bluebill, swan, teal, goose, and heron.

D. A.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Personal Signature

This trick of shining is the summer's own;—
Not spring, herself, for all her glimmering white,
Not autumn, though I know the way it shone,
With leaf and aster, each, a separate light;—
Not these had such a shining as today
Weighs on the corn that gathers down the sun,
Sleeps on the grasses and is there to stay
So long as there is shining to be done.

Another season knows another thing,
As good perhaps as this, as sweet to see:
The black for winter and the white for spring—
But this proud shield of shining still must be
The summer's sign and signature and name:
Our way of thinking of the way she came.

DAVID MORTON

Myndighet

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

"NÅR de rettferdige kommer til makten, gleder folket sig; men når en ugudelig mann hersker, sukker folket," skrev kong Salomo (Ordsprogene 29:2). Hvor den norske Bibel bruker ordet "makten", bruker den engelske ordet "*authority*" [autoritet, myndighet], som i Oxford-leksikonet delvis defineres som "makt eller rett til å gjennemføre lydighet". Verden har i de siste ti år sett hvorledes makt er blitt utøvet og lydighet forlangt som i et slavesamfund—en falsk myndighet som vidner om forrådt tillit, om tyranni og blodsutgydelse, om påtvingelse av falske idealer, uverdige beveggrunner og innbilte verdier. Et slikt styresett har som sitt mål selvforherligelse og vinning uten nogen som helst moralske hensikter.

Denne fornektelse av moralen og dens lære har avsløret sig i all sin brutalitet i løpet av disse krigsårene. Ved å maskere sig med en tilsneket myndighets klædebon og tilrane sig den nasjonale og individuelle frihets forrettighet har den gjort kjempemessige anstrengelser for å få satt sig selv i høisetet som enerådende.

Jesus som kunde overvinne synd, sykdom og død med et ord, var forkynneren av en makt som hittil ikke var blitt utøvet eller forstått av dem som var vidne til den: "Du hadde ingen makt over mig hvis det ikke var gitt dig ovenfra," var hans rolige erklæring da han blev stillet for Pilatus' domstol (Johånnes 19:11). Han forstod at Gud var ophavet til all virkelig myndighet, og visste at hans egen enestående myndighet skrev sig fra hans guddommelige enhet med hans himmelske Fader.

♦ ♦ ♦

Hvad er så hemmeligheten ved denne guddommelige makt som Kristus Jesus eide i slik fremtredende grad? Hvorledes kan den som studerer Kristi Videnskap, lære å følge ham i alle hans gjerninger og således gjøre sitt til helbredelsen av menneskehetens sår? Det var åndelig forståelse alene som satte Jesus i stand til å utøve det herredømme han la for dagen enten han stod overfor synd, sykdom og død, overfor sjøens og vinnens rasen eller overfor mengdens ophisselse. Men han gjorde ikke krav på å ha noget monopol. Tvertimot, hensikten med hans jordiske misjon var å åpenbare kilden til hans evner og la andre få del i den.

Mary Baker Eddy, Kristen Videnskaps opdager og grunnlegger, skriver på side 83 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Videnskap og helse med nøkkel til Skriften]: "Mirakler er umulige i Videnskapen, og her erklærer Videnskapen sig uenig med gjengse religioner. Den videnskapelige åpenbaring av makt utgår fra den guddommelige natur og er ikke overnaturlig, da Videnskapen er en forklaring av naturen." På grunn av sin guddommelige natur hadde Kristus Jesus ubegrenset evne til å gi sig i kast med og tilintetgjøre enhver av det ondes bestrebelser. Denne evne, som er uadskillelig fra den guddommelige natur, kan erhverves av den som underordner alle andre hensyn under erkjennelsen av menneskets åndelige identitet, individualitet og dyktighet.

♦ ♦ ♦

Matteus forteller om høvedsmannen som i Mesterens åndelige herredømme over sykdom og disharmoni så noget tilsvarende til hans egen menneskelige myndighet (se Matteus 8:5-10). Han bad om at en av hans trofaste tjenere måtte bli helbredet; men da Jesus medfølende sa: "Jeg vil komme og helbrede ham," åpenbarte høvedsmannen hvilken dyp forståelse han hadde av denne åndelige makt, ved sitt ydmyke svar: "Jeg er for ringe til at du skal gå inn under mitt tak; men si bare et ord, så blir min dreng helbredet!" Efter disse ord fulgte den betegnende tilføielse: "For jeg er også en mann som står under overordnede, men har stridsmenn under mig igjen; og sier jeg til den ene: Gå! så går han, og til en annen: Kom! så kommer han, og til min tjener: Gjør dette! så gjør han det." Hans erkjennelse av Kristi guddommelige myndighet fremkalte Jesu anerkjennende ord: "Ikke engang i Israel har jeg funnet så stor en tro."

Sier ikke Salmisten (Salme 107:20): "Han sendte sitt ord og helbredet dem og reddet dem fra deres graver"? Således kan vi komme til å lære å demonstrere åndelig myndighet ved å gjøre bruk av det Sinn som var i Kristus Jesus, det Sinn som ikke kjenner det onde og som ikke bare vil frelse den enkelte, men som også vil føre videre det store arbeide å frelse og gjenføde menneskeheten og løfte den ut av den forvirring og uro som den tror sig innviklet i og ikke kan vente nogen varig befrielse fra ved hjelp av menneskelige metoder.

Når dette Sinn styrer nasjonenes råd, da vil Salomos profeti bli opfylt, for de rettferdige vil utøve makt og myndighet og folket vil glede sig.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Poet From the County May-o

"A MAN WITH more poetical genius than his verse has shown yet," Yeats wrote of Fred Higgins in a letter to Dorothy Wellesley; and those who knew both the man and his verse will agree, I think, with that judgment. As fond of human companionship as Shakespeare must have been, he put that part of life which is not literature above literature itself. I met him first in 1927, at Seumas O'Sullivan's house in Dublin, a burly cattle-drover-looking figure in a dark suit and a broad-brimmed black felt hat. He looked a little like a North Dakota wheat farmer. Like Oscar Wilde, who may have bequeathed the tradition to Irish poets, he liked clothes that made themselves heard. The last time I saw him—it was in his room in a hotel in New York—he had got some wonderful pieces in California to wear back to Dublin.

When the Abbey Theater Players came over here in the fall of 1937 for an extended tour of a year, Fred was in charge of the company. In December and January, the company played three weeks in Boston. Despite the fact that Fred was pretty busy, he found time for sociability and we sang many a song together in those weeks. Because he lived folklore, overflowed folk song, I took him to see its foremost American scholar, George Lyman Kittredge. In a memorable evening, Fred sang songs and told tales of Irish folklore in the Professor's book-walled study in Hilliard Street. I especially remember Mr. Kittredge's interest in Higgins' account of the mummers who come to a house in the West of Ireland to help celebrate a wedding. Masked and disguised they dance, and the wedding guests try to identify the mummers by the way they dance. "That's Paddy Flaherty! That's the way he flings his feet!" cry the guests in the pleasure of recognition.

As we left, Fred, lowering his head over his large shapeless body like a benign bull, mumbled: "Great honor, great honor," to the Jovian figure standing erect in the doorway to bid us good night. "He looks like John O'Leary," said Fred as we drove off in the car.

Of course, Higgins was no sight-seer, preferring people to places any day; but there was one spot in New England he wanted to have a look at and that was Concord village. We drove out there one day between Christmas and New Year's. I remember he even got up at what was early for him; for, like most people who have to do with the theater, he stayed up and got up late. At Concord village, we stopped in the library for information. The librarian told us that, unfortunately, all the famous Concord literary houses were closed; but he showed us some manuscripts of Emerson, Thoreau, and Hawthorne. Characteristically Fred wasn't much interested in those. What he wanted to see was Walden Pond, where in plenitude of seclusion had lived the man who said he'd rather sit on a pumpkin, all by himself, than be crowded on a velvet cushion. We drove there, parked the car, walked about in the snow under the high spruces in the cold leaden winter light. Not a soul was about. All that moved or sounded were some crows which circled above the ice on the pond. "This is the kind of thing I shall remember," said Higgins, thinking of his return to Ireland. "I'm glad I saw it like this, under snow."

That afternoon, as we sat colloguing in a Cambridge kitchen, he told me how, like Burns and Tom Moore before him, he wrote verses to old Celtic tunes. He hummed the tune over and over until the words came to fit it. Not all the verses he started to write to tunes turned out to be song lyrics. "Sometimes the poem thickens," he said, "grows away from the tune, turns into a poem of its own." Yeats was forever urging Fred to write more verses to tunes. Instead Fred wanted to write one-act poetic plays. One of these, "A Deuce of Jacks," was published in Seumas O'Sullivan's "Dublin Magazine." To read it is to learn what O'Casey's Dublin was like in the 1840's.

In Ireland, the past lies heavily on the land. Fred caught flashes of that past in the manners and customs of both Ireland's mighty poor and the relicts of her mad grandeur. He sang both of old men listening, the wizening daylight through, to the story-telling of Padraic O'Conaire; and of the big house gone to the wall of neglect and auction, its ceremonious life of continuance broken. For him the past of Ireland also glimmered in her fields. In one of his poems he speaks of:

Walking longside an old weir
Of my people's, where nothing stirs—
only the shadowed
Leaden flight of a heron up the lean air.

For anyone who has ever walked along it, those lines beautifully [illegible] the melancholy stone and silence of the old abandoned canal which runs beside the river Boyne.

He also sang the rich joys of gallivanting the country, walking the hushed fields of his beloved Meath, taking a poet's stock of herds, stopping at a cottage for a word and a drink, perhaps listening to tinkers squeezing a concertina in the gap of a hedge, a succession of new adventures always before him, each waiting only on its moment of coincidence. He had the gift of metaphor, for discerning hidden identities. An old jockey was "as thin as a bottled shadow"; the Arabian stallion Buck Whaley rode was "necked like a scimitar"; "a larch leant like a derrick across an old barge stocked in the reeds." In the joinery of verse, which makes for masterful rhythm and concentration of thought, he had less skill.

Fred Higgins did something, both through his own work and through his influence on the later work of his friend Yeats, to de-literate Anglo-Irish poetry, take it out of the study back to the streets of the city and the fields and roads and cottages of the Irish countryside. He was one of the first of the modern Anglo-Irish poets to be influenced perhaps as much by Ireland and the Gaelic tradition as by the great channels of English verse. His last book, "The Gap of Brightness," is possibly the finest book of verse to come out of Ireland since the war. In it he quickened to new life many an old joy of the past and left to his friends a memory of the savor of his talk.

HORACE REYNOLDS

He Brought Norway to the Western Prairies

ON A SUMMER EVENING in 1833, while the heat of an August sun still lay over the level plains of Illinois, a lonely figure moved across the land, facing the sunset and the Mississippi, the great river that waited somewhere in the west. He was a small man in clothing that smelled of dust and of campfires, and he carried a faded blue sack slung over his shoulder. . . .

He had walked fifteen hundred miles from the shores of Lake Ontario through broad Ohio counties green with June, across the low fields of Michigan, and past the little lakes of Indiana. At Chicago, a cluster of stilted huts in a marsh, he had turned north, for five days tramping at the water's edge, printing his steps in the blank sands of Lake Michigan. A windy blue world and a white surf were grateful to him after weeks of encircling prairie—this man had been a sailor in his youth. . . .

At the site of Milwaukee (three log houses—one of them empty) he found a tall, dark, handsome, bearded man, naked from the waist, standing beside his cabin with rows of traps hanging from wooden pegs and freshly webbed snowshoes drying in the sun. . . .

The traveler peered at him shrewdly and spoke in French. "What will I find if I continue north ffom here?"

"Nothing but woods, to the world's end," was the reply.

"And what in this direction?" He pointed inland.

"Prairie, and at last the great river."

Satisfied, the small man turned back, striding southwest over the level country, keeping his eyes open, searching the land like a hunter. Day after day he tramped through rolling grasslands, occasionally crossing a wooded ridge or swimming a clear stream that flowed west toward the great river. Nights he spent on the starlit prairie, his dying campfire the only sign of man in all that country. He found no roads and no habitation, not even a wigwam. Then, after a few days, the ridges were gone and he was in a flat and dreary land that had no ending. The horizon retreated; he seemed to walk a treadmill. . . . But all at once, as the sunset ebbed across the empty land, he sensed a difference. His tired stride quickened and his eyes swept ahead to a grassy hill. When he stood on that rise dusk was falling, but the blue twilight showed a large and gently sloping meadow within the wide curve of a river fringed with oak and willow trees whose crowns held the last warm light of day. . . .

While he slept he dreamed of the broad prairie meadow by the quiet river; but it was no longer an empty pasture of wild pea vines and buffalo grass. He saw fine fields, crisscrossed with rows of ribboned corn and green with wheat and barley, and fenced pastures where fat cattle grazed, their udders swelled with milk. Between the fields ran straight white roads, joining one farm to another. The barns and stables were painted red, with white bargeboards and white window sills. The houses were white, gleaming like frost when the sun was on them; each one had a many-colored garden before it and a flagstaff rising from the garden with a flag high over all. In the very center of the prairie was a steep-roofed church with a bell showing in the airy tower. The windows were open to the summer sun, and on the breeze was borne very clearly an old stately hymn sung in the churches of Norway.

When the little man awoke he felt curiously restored. It was morning, cool and fresh, with an eastern light slanting across the plain. While he boiled his tea over a fire of twisted fagots he looked more closely at the land. Yes, there were broad acres lush with wild pea vines and prairie grass. There were thickets of trees, creeks, a richly wooded river flowing westward toward the Mississippi. He dug into the prairie with the long blade of his clasp knife. Beneath the matted grass roots he uncovered a fine black soil that crumbled quickly in his fingers.

That autumn he walked back to Lake Ontario. In the following summer he led the first Norwegian colony into the Mississippi basin and established the Fox River settlement in northern Illinois. The dream was beginning to come true. Cleng Peerson was the name of this strange Norse pioneer; and his story is a part of the great wonder tale of America.—From "Upper Mississippi, A Wilderness Saga," by WALTER HAVIGHURST. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

No Darkness Lasts

These quiet days suggest deep purple grapes,
Nut trees that lavishly their colors spill,
Tall grasses quivering where the quail are hid
And fragrant smoke that drifts across the hill.

We climb the summit, watch the sun sink low
Into the outstretched, waiting arms of night,
While peace enfolds our hearts and promises
No darkness lasts, but soon returns the light.

EDITH TATUM

Departing Summer

We closed our ears against the day
And heard the drums of evening beat;
The broken tools of Summer lay
Forgotten at our feet.

For Summer passed like one long blind
To love and joy. As in a spell
We watched her go, and could not find
A word to cry farewell.

SYDNEY KING RUSSELL

Where Can I Find Proof That Prayer Heals?

Students of Christian Science experience healing. You will find verified testimonies of physical healings received by students of Christian Science in the

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

In addition, this weekly, pocket-size magazine, established by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, includes articles on how to "pray aright" as Jesus, the Master Christian, taught.

Here are the titles of a few articles, previously published, which indicate the value of the Sentinel: "Healing Power of God's Thoughts," "What Things Ye Have Need Of," "Prayer for Servicemen."

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NAME
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'Baffling' Soviet Foreign Policy: Moscow Just Wants Full Security

Hotel Luxury Service Given Vets at Miami

Officers and enlisted men of Army Air Forces, sent back from fronts for redistribution, enjoy swimming, horseback riding, and other sports in de luxe atmosphere similar to prewar days.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Individualized service which is being given Army officers and enlisted men in the long line of hotels along the ocean here had nothing to compare with it when the same hotels catered to vacationers.

Regardless of their extensive services, they never were known to delve into the individual abilities and aspirations of their guests in order to send them to the job best suited to them. They never collected back pay for their guests, although they may have attempted to collect back bills from them.

Their hostesses planned entertainment, but they could not have outdone the Red Cross girls who now maintain booths in the hotels.

This individual catering to the human side of its soldiers is largely responsible for the achievements of the Army Air Forces Redistribution Station No. 2, which has been functioning here since Oct. 1, 1943. Its success was a governing factor in the recent establishment of a similar station here for the Ground and Service forces. It will use practically the same system.

34 Buildings Used

The Army Ground and Service Forces Redistribution Station, formerly opened on Aug. 20, is under the command of Brig. Gen. James H. Walker. The new station will occupy 34 hotels and other buildings, most of them located in the beachfront area, nine of the hotels having swimming pools.

The Air Corps Redistribution Station, under command of Col. Luther L. Hill, is being enlarged. The Air Corps had intended to establish another station besides No. 1 at Atlantic City, N. J., No. 2 at Miami Beach and No. 3 at Santa Monica, Calif., but no ready-made housing space such as was available in the hotels at Miami Beach was found in the central part of the continent. When the AAF training center decided to vacate a group of hotels here, the AAF Personnel Distribution Command, of which the Redistribution stations are a part, decided to utilize some of them for a station large enough to serve both Southeastern and Central United States. The Army Ground and Service Forces decided to use many of the remaining ones for their combined redistribution station.

The Air Corps station now includes 37 resort hotels and several other buildings housing a dispensary; supply and storage facilities and mess halls extending from 24th Street north to 44th Street.

Thirty-seven hotels full of war heroes! Many have been decorated for heroism and all are proclaimed heroes by the fact that they have been assigned to the station. It is Uncle Sam's way of saying: "You have served faithfully and well, Nephew. Now go home and see your folks. Then go to your nearest redistribution station and let's talk about the best place for you to serve your country here on your own soil."

Furlough Granted

When a veteran arrives at a port of debarkation from any of the many war theaters, he is assigned to an Army Air Corps hospital if he is declared to need physical treatment or is assigned to a redistribution station and given two weeks furlough at home before reporting there.

Representatives of the Signal Corps, Ordnance Department, Quartermaster and Engineering Corps, Medical and Dental Corps who have been assisting the Air Corps are assigned to this station.

Wives may accompany husbands to the station to share in the many recreational activities. Hotels are specified for married officers, single officers, married and single enlisted men.

When they arrive in Miami by train, bus, or plane, veterans are met by representatives of the redistribution station and driven across a causeway over Biscayne Bay to Miami Beach. Soon after their arrival, an officer acquaints them with Miami Beach in general and the station in particular, instructing them to watch the bulletin boards in their own hotels for notices of their appointments. These appointments usually require less than two hours a day, so abundant time remains for rest and recreation.

In the Air Corps, where a soldier travels from one side of the world to another in a day or so, both his office records and his back pay may have difficulty in keeping up with him. A large office staff at the station devotes its time to bringing these records and payments up to date. Returnees have been given as much as two year's back pay.

Among the first appointments are a thorough physical check-up and a visit to the dental clinic.

Problems Discussed

A leading factor in the redistribution process is a private interview in which the returnee sits down in a relaxed atmosphere and informally discusses his own individual problems, ambitions, and opinions with an understanding listener. Commissioned officers are interviewed by officers and an enlisted man by an enlisted man. Special abilities and experiences are brought to light.

The information is compiled and considered along with his past record in determining to which command in this country the veteran should be assigned. In about two weeks from the time of his arrival at the station, the veteran is on his way to new duties.

Most frequently he will serve as an instructor giving the benefit of his experience to students. Some enlisted men are sent to Officers Candidate School and a few begin training as aviation cadets.

If a veteran requires further time off from duty, he is sent to a rest camp at Lake Lure, N. C., or merely put on a "rest-camp status" and allowed to remain at the station at Miami Beach for further relaxation.

The actual reassignment process could be completed in about four days, but in order to give those who have been undergoing the strain of war for more than a year (the average veteran has served at a battle front for 18 months) a chance to relax and play before serving again, the process is extended over two weeks. There is a long list of recreational activities in which guests" of the station may take part, including almost any outdoor or indoor sports.

Booths maintained in each hotel by Red Cross workers are the center of many activities. The girls in charge bring together companions for games and they arrange special parties, keeping lists of those who wish to take part.

Bathing in the sun and surf and in the swimming pools is the most popular diversion.

Far From the Maelstrom of War

Army Air Forces Training Command

Scenes at Veterans' Redistribution Center in Florida

(Top) Veterans and their wives begin a ball game on the beach at the Army Air Forces Redistribution Station No. 2. (Lower left) Brig. Gen. James H. Walker has been placed in command of the Army Ground and Service Forces Redistribution Station at Miami Beach. He has seen service in the Philippine Islands, China, Japan, Panama, Central and South America. General Walker has served as a member of the War Department General Staff, commander of the 5th Cavalry and the 2d Cavalry Division, Fort Clark, Texas, and before coming here was Commanding General of the Southern Personnel Reassignment Center at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Lower right) Peaceful interlude is enjoyed by a combat veteran and his wife at Miami Beach while his future in the Army Air Forces is being determined. Horseback riding is one diversion to help returnees relax while the Army is selecting their next assignments.

'Mysterious' Diplomacy Means Only What It Says

Guiding fundamental of Russia's postwar plans is its insistence that Germany shall be made powerless to attack it again—League with teeth expected to win support—'Cordon sanitaire' hit.

Mr. Stevens is writing a series of articles on Soviet Russia, which he has just revisited on a 10-month assignment.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What are the basic aims of Soviet foreign policy?

It is fashionable to interlard interpretations of Soviet diplomatic moves with asides about the Kremlin's inscrutability and to hint darkly of something deep and sinister. Didn't Prime Minister Winston Churchill himself, with his felicity of phrase, once refer to Russia as a "mystery wrapped up inside an enigma"? Happily that remark dates from an era before Mr. Churchill's wartime travels carried him to Moscow and Teheran.

The most "baffling" element about Soviet foreign policy is its obviousness. The Russians say what they mean and mean what they say. That is so utterly unorthodox that diplomats and analysts plunge into a frantic, fruitless search for double entendres and innuendoes.

Security Fundamental

The guiding fundamental in Russian diplomacy and postwar plans is security—freedom from the danger of again being attacked by Germany or some other combination of powers. That is why the Russians will insist on the elimination of German militarism.

But they also are equally opposed to any form of alliance or entente of middle European small nations that might also serve as a medium for anti-Soviet intrigue.

For the Russians have not forgotten that in pre-Hitler Europe, France and its smaller allies in southern and central Europe—the countries of the "cordon sanitaire"—constituted the main threat to the Soviet Union.

The Russians, therefore, are unalterably opposed to any return to a prewar European balance of power such as sometimes glimmers through the London fog.

Ready for League With Teeth

The Russians may be expected to enter any postwar combination of powers dedicated to the maintainence of peace in the postwar world, up to and including a League of Nations with teeth in it. But they have not forgotten the lessons of the last peace. They are somewhat distrustful of British continental policy and like everyone else completely in the dark about American policy in Europe—or rather the lack of it.

They further realize that even with the best of intentions, no American administration can bind its successors, and that whatever the trends in ascendancy in the United States now or at the peace conference, isolationism still is an extremely live issue.

But the Russians cannot escape Europe and retire behind an ocean. What happens on the rest of that Continent is of deep and immediate concern to them. The security of their people and the safety of their towns and villages are directly at stake.

Self-Reliance Accented

So the Soviet Union, though welcoming and supporting plans for international peace machinery, may be expected to rely for security first and foremost on its own efforts. It feels that its size, geographical position, and vital interests entitle it to a voice in European affairs comparable roughly to the role exercised by the United States in the New World.

As the United States is concerned with the foreign policies of the other American states, so the Russians cannot remain indifferent to the European political scene. They are especially concerned with the orientation of those countries adjacent to their borders.

Friendly Neighbors Vital

In the interests of peace and security, Moscow can no more tolerate a hostile Poland or Finland than Washington could countenance a regime in Mexico or Canada that plotted against the safety of the United States. In Russia's case, the argument is still more cogent, since directly beyond Poland lies Germany.

Soviet opposition to the exiled Polish Government in London is not founded on any plan to bolshevize Poland, to make that country a "17th Soviet republic." It proceeds, rather, from a deep mistrust of the men and groups dominating that Government.

At the same time, the Russians are anxious to avoid the suspicion that they seek to impose any particular group or government on Poland or otherwise interfere in Polish internal affairs. Hence the desire to reach some sort of understanding with at least a portion of the London Polish Government.

Czech Pact Viewed as Model

The Russian concept of neighborly relations can best be explained by examining those now existing between the Soviets and the Czechoslovak Government of Eduard Benes. The Russians regard the Soviet-Czech treaty of friendship and mutual assistance as the model for all their covenentas with their smaller neighbors—and in fact the door has been specifically left open for Poland and other countries to sign this pact.

Indeed, the Russians hope that their present alliance with Czechoslovakia will serve as the nucleus for their postwar relations with the states of eastern and southeastern Europe. The task will be comparatively easy in Yugoslavia, where historic traditions of friendship for big Slav brother, and gratitude for Russia's support and encouragement of the Yugoslavs' heroic guerrilla war against the Germans provide a firm foundation for close friendship in the postwar period.

In Bulgaria, too, the Russians can count on strong pro-Russian sympathy from the masses and on the fact that Bulgaria, which despite German pressure never declared war on Russia, will look to Moscow to save it from the fullest consequences of alliance with the Axis and seizure of Greek and Yugoslav territories.

Interest in Greece

A place in this system of alliances doubtless will be found for non-Slav countries such as Greece and Romania. Of late, the Russians have displayed far more than academic interest in the involved Greek political crisis and in the guerrilla movements inside that country.

While in all countries the Soviets are inclined to look upon the leftists as their natural allies, they consistently have advocated the broad unity of all anti-Nazi and anti-Fascist national elements in the resistance movement, including the monarchists.

This was particularly noticeable in the Soviet-occupied portion of Romania I visited in July. Indeed, the pattern of coming events in Romania may offer many parallels with Italian developments, save that there, instead of a son succeeding his father, the father, Carol, may for the second time in his checkered career succeed his son Mihai. This speculation is based on the surprising discovery that former King Carol—whatever the outside world thinks of him—enjoys widespread popularity among both the middle and wealthier peasants and the urban middle classes, who recall the period of his incumbency as a golden era compared to what has come since.

Relations With Romania

In any event, the Russians do not regard their relations with Romania as a major problem. They art confident that once the pressure of Germany is removed, Romania will prove tractable—eager, in fact, to be friends—forgetting its claims to Bessarabia in the hope that the Russians will compel the Hungarians to give Transylvania back to it.

Of all the Balkan states, the Russians care for Hungary the least. They regard that country, with its feudal agrarian economy, as the main bastion of political and economic reaction in southeastern Europe. Hungary, like Bulgaria, received large slices of all its neighbors' territories in return for its services to the Axis.

But in Hungary's case, there are, from the Soviet standpoint, no such extenuating circumstances as those operating in Bulgaria's favor. The Hungarians lent both their moral and physical support to the attack on Russia, and, according to Soviet reports on several occasions, the Hungarian troops excelled the Germans in committing atrocities. All of this has been duly tabulated by the Russians for future reference.

Leningrad Held Against Finns

Similar in some respects is the Soviet attitude toward Finland. The Russians are particularly bitter toward the Finns for their complicity in the siege of Leningrad. They recall Finnish boasts earlier in the war that the site of the Soviet Union's second city would be returned to the swamp whence Peter the Great reclaimed it.

Had Finland kept out of the war, the Russians contend with good reason, the population of Leningrad would have been spared the horrors of famine and blockade which cost approximately half as many lives as Finland's total population.

Yet the Russians have no wish to destroy Finland or deprive it of its independence.

Boundary Issues

The Russians have no new territorial ambitions in Europe. They have all the land and nationalities they require. But except for possible small concessions to Poland, they will insist on the retention of their 1940-41 western boundary. Aside from the strong historical arguments in its favor, they consider this line essential from the military security standpoint.

Super Gas Ready for Assault on Japan

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Vastly improved" aviation gasoline, better than the 100-octane now being used in the European theater, is in readiness for the assault on Japan as soon as volume production can give way to volatility, the Petroleum Industry War Council has announced.

Obviously restricted by military necessity, the Council nevertheless ventures to say that the "potential knock-out gas for the Nipponese" was "perfected primarily to accelerate Allied air activities according to military strategical dictates."

Operating under the Petroleum Administrator for War, the Council explains that the new fuel is "100-octane gasoline rebuilt chemically and treated in a manner to squeeze the last drop of potency from the present product. "For that very reason," it added, "relatively minor alterations to current refining facilities will be needed for blending and putting top power in the new 'X'-octane gasoline."

At present about 80 per cent of the oil industry's aviation gasoline production capacity is primed to produce the ultra-fast fuel, "believed to surpass all other gasolines in the world for performance and volatility," the Council pointed out.

Arctic Reception

At the top of the world, low frequency rather than high frequency has provided the channel for radio communication in rapidly expanding wartime air travel and is already promising improvements in Arctic circuits after the war.

Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation officials at Newark, N. J., announced that low frequencies are not seriously affected by the magnetic storms of the Arctic. Simple, efficient transmitters were designed by the Corporation, enabling the equipment to be transported all year round to hitherto inaccessible points. Alaska now has an effective communications system, after Corporation research in co-operation with the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

New Coal Stoves

A smokeless coal-burning "bungalow furnace" and a kitchen range have been perfected, with potential interest to nearly half the homes of the United States, according to the Bituminous Coal Institute.

Available as soon as critical materials are released, the principle of the similar stoves eliminates smoke and gases by burning them, leaving about 50 per cent more heat and one third less residual ash from the same amount of coal in a conventional stove.

The new stove, three feet high and two feet square, will heat a four- or five-room dwelling unit and is expected to sell for about $60. Its capacity of 100 pounds of coal insures heat for 50 or more hours without attention.

Timber's Future

Increased utilization of forest products in the next decade in the six New England states will yield $100,000,000 of additional industrial materials such as rayon, sugar, synthetic rubber, acids, alcohols, dyes, baking powder, toothpaste, charcoal, pulp, paper, lacquers, and explosives, according to Robert S. Aries of Yale University.

One tree, he told a recent gathering of chemistry teachers in New London, Conn., will make enough nitrocellulose to provide smokeless powder to fire 35 105-millimeter shells or 7,500 rounds from a Garand rifle.

New England has more woodlands now than it had a generation ago, he estimated; more in 1945 than in 1937, despite the toll of the hurricane.

Wood and waste combine as "perhaps the most promising source of raw material for plastics," he added. "Wood is the most abundant, compact, and relatively cheap source of cellulose; and the liquors which pulp and paper mills in New England and New York discharge into streams at present could produce 10,000,000 gallons of vitally needed industrial alcohol, reducing stream pollution simultaneously."

Compressed Concrete

Structural columns of compressed concrete and steel, which are stronger and cheaper than solid steel, have been tested successfully at the Northwestern University Technological Institute.

A small model, 80 per cent concrete and 20 per cent steel, has supported loads greater than those of a steel column of the same size.

The column, developed as a research project of the War Production Board, was constructed by placing a thin metal lining inside a spiral of steel wire and filling this with specially compacted concrete. Only one gallon of water per sack of cement was used, compared to as much as eight gallons in ordinary concrete.

A steel plunger was used to compress the concrete from one end until firm. This compression, 10,000 to 20,000 pounds per square inch, is a main source of strength, for it increases the strength of the concrete and at the same time puts the steel spiral under tension which is maintained when the concrete hardens.

Reinforced concrete columns, used heretofore, have supported loads mainly by the concrete core, with the steel not coming under stress until the concrete began to give way. The new formula allows concrete and steel to give added strength by undergoing stress simultaneously.

New-Type Rubber Keeps Its 'Stretch'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Aug. 31

Extreme low temperature flexibility without the addition of plasticizers, plus excellent resistance to solvents, ozone, and sunlight, mark Thiokol "ST," a new type of synthetic rubber developed by The Thiokol Corporation, here, as the answer to many production problems heretofore unsolved by either natural rubber or synthetics.

Equally important, the new "ST" has proved itself to be the first successful solution to the problem of the "cold-flow" tendency of taking on a permanent deformation under pressure or stress. It seems destined to open up entirely new fields in the aviation and automotive industries for sealants, cements, and acid-resistant coatings.

Finland Held Making New Peace Effort

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 31—Though the question of how soon Finland will follow Romania's example in asking for an armistice remains unanswered, Swedish newspapers report that contact between Helsinki and Moscow has been re-established.

They even name the Finnish negotiator as the secretary to Sir Henrik Ramsay when the latter was Foreign Minister and now acting in the same capacity for the present Foreign Minister, Carl J. A. Enckell.

The Germans, for their part, now seem to have given up hope of keeping Finland in the war, and the latest explanation of Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel's visit to Field Marshal Baron Carl Mannerheim on Aug. 17 is that he hoped to obtain a promise that negotiations for an armistice would be kept on ice so as to prevent Russian naval forces from emerging into the Baltic and playing havoc with sea communications between Germany and trapped divisions in the Baltic states.

It was first supposed that his purpose was to persuade the Finnish President to stick to the Ryti-Ribbentrop agreement which ended Finland's first attempt to get out of the war.

Hitler's intentions regarding these divisions are still obscure, but if he is governed for once by logic instead of intuition, he is doubtless trying to evacuate as many as possible by sea.

In order to do this successfully, it is important that the Red Fleet be hermetically sealed off from the Gulf of Finland as long as possible.

Many Finns, therefore, have already begun to despair of the future, and there is a continuous and growing trickle of deserters and refugees across the Swedish frontier, despite announcement of drastic penalties by the Finnish Government and attempts by Swedish authorities to prevent their entrance.

Electrically Driven Ocean Flights Predicted at Substantial Savings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 31—Electrically driven transoceanic air flights in the future with greater loads at longer distances and with substantial fuel savings were visualized for members of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers convening here.

The prediction was made in a joint paper presented to the Los Angeles Technical Meeting of the A. I. E. E. by Lieut. Col. T. B. Holliday of the United States Army Air Forces, William L. Berry of the Hughes Aircraft Company, and Frank W. Godsey of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

Electric drive on multi-engined planes, the paper pointed out, would eliminate much of the drag, or air resistance, caused by conventional engine nacelles. It said that drag today wastes from 20 to 40 per cent of engine power. Smaller electric motors, the paper added, could be submerged entirely in the wing structure and would offer practically no resistance to air flow.

The power plants—consisting of new high-speed power sources—the paper continued, could be located in the fuselage of the plane. This concentration of weight in the plane would increase the maneuverability of the craft, the paper said, and from the standpoint of military considerations would provide a convenient "shock absorber" to withstand the recoil of heavy machine guns and cannon in giant bombers.

The use of electrically driven motors in the wings, furthermore, the paper went on, would make possible the use of pusher-type propellers located on the trailing edge of the wing. At higher speeds, these pusher blades would provide increased lift to the wings and a corresponding reduction in drag caused by the turbulence of the air driven by the blades over the wing.

The chief disadvantages of electrical drive in airplanes, the paper pointed out, resulted from increased power plant weight, lower efficiency between fuel tank and propeller shaft, and increased cost of power plant. But these could be offset, it concluded, by using fewer and lighter materials in the power plant, propellers, plane structure and accessories, and by redesigning craft to eliminate aerodynamic drag.

World War II Veteran Legion Post Commander

CHICAGO, Aug. 31 (AP)—A newly-formed American Legion post last night was to install a 21-year-old veteran of World War II as Commander, believed to be one of the nation's youngest Legion post commanders.

He is James P. Corrigan, who served in the infantry at Camp Roberts, Calif., until he received a medical discharge. His father, George Corrigan, a veteran of the last war, is a charter member of the new post.

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

The Singing Cave

By Margaret Leighton
Author of "Twelve Bright Trumpets," etc.
Illustrated by Manning deV. Lee

Chapter Ten

Felipe suddenly reined in his horse.

"What is it?" Fred Deane asked him. "Have we lost the burro's trail?"

"No, it is here," said Felipe. "But do you see that big rock there on the other side, Beel? It is behin' there that the little canyon opens—the one where is the cave I tol' you about, the cave that sings. I remember it very well now."

Bill looked eagerly, but he could see no sign of an opening, of anything except the side of the mountain behind the great rock Felipe indicated. "Is that it? I'd sure like to have a look in there! Sometime we'll do that, won't we, Felipe?"

The Indian boy did not answer. He looked soberly at the place for a moment, then rode on up the canyon side.

Summit of the Pass

Finally they reached the pass. On its summit, between the two rocky peaks of the Mountain, a grassy valley lay indented. The pines here were small and scattered, and the constant force of the wind had twisted them to fantastic shapes. Here the stream was a stream no longer, but a green slough instead. In the spring, when the snow had melted, it was briefly a blue lake.

"Why, there's a lot of water up here!" Bill cried. "As much as ever. Say, Dad, what do you make of this?"

"I aim to find out, that's certain," Fred Deane answered. "But it'll have to wait."

It was on the far side of the pass that they found Dad Mills, walking with Juan Lugo. He welcomed them grimly, explaining that two men had come along with guns and surprised him so that he had fallen into a gully, while Clementine, alarmed at the noise, had bolted. "If Juan Lugo here hadn't happened along, I'd be in that there gully yet," he declared.

Penny hurried to give him a drink, while Fred Deane turned to Felipe's father.

"I'm glad to see you safe, too, Juan Lugo," he said. "And you were bringing Dad Mills back in spite of the fact that it meant getting caught? That was mighty fine, let me tell you!"

Juan Lugo shrugged his shoulders. "Somebody got to bring him," he said. "I mean to go jus' to your ranch, Fred. You good frien', I think maybe you no tell you see me. But now you here, you bring him."

"Wait!" The rancher put a friendly hand on Juan Lugo's arm. "Why don't you come back with us and get this smuggling thing straightened out? I know you didn't do what they say, or at least didn't do it knowingly. Talk to the Agent. He's a good man, and he's your friend. Why don't you trust him to see that you have a square deal?"

Bill saw the Indian stiffen under his father's touch, but Juan Lugo did not move away. He stood there, dusty and shabby, but nevertheless with something so erect and proud in the way he lifted his head that Bill was reminded suddenly of an antlered stag. "No," Juan Lugo said. "No, Fred, I no go back into that jail. They lock that door. It is very bad thing for me if they lock the door on me! You wait. I think I come back pretty soon, I not go into that jail, maybe."

Felipe poured out the story of Mattson's demands in their own language and from Juan Lugo's expression Bill knew that his answer was surprised and angry. Then Felipe turned, his face shining. "My father say that he never borrow that money from Mattson!" he cried triumphantly. "He never sign' a paper about Lucero! I tol' you, Beel. He would not do such a thing!"

In the Canyon

It was when they entered the canyon where the fir trees grew thickly, on their way home, that they heard again, far below them, the rushing sound of the stream as it plunged through a narrow crevice into the gorge.

"Bill," his father said suddenly, "it seems plain to me that whatever happens to our river happens right down there! It's as full as it ever was when it goes into that gorge, and only half its normal size when it comes out!"

"Why, that's right!" Bill cried.

"But how could any of it get out of there? You know the sides are sheer, straight rocks, no breaks anywhere. We followed along there last month when we were looking for possible run-offs."

Bill nodded. "I don't understand that, either. Unless there could be a crack somewhere underneath and it's leaking down inside the Mountain."

Fred Deane looked thoughtful. "That could be it. If we could find where that happens we might be able to do something about it."

Now they had passed beyond the gorge and were following the trail down into the widened canyon again, into the part filled with rocks and boulders. It was then that Bill got his idea. "Felipe!" he said. "Everything's all set now. Why don't the two of us stop off here and have a look at that hidden valley you were telling about—and the Singing Cave?"

Felipe agreed, and he and Bill left the horses with Penny and Mr. Deane and headed for the great rock the Indian boy had pointed out. There seemed to be nothing but sheer canyon wall behind it, and only when they were actually upon it did Bill notice the narrow opening behind an out-jutting curve of the boulder.

Between the rock and the cliff there was a crack—a gateway whose sides Bill could touch with his outstretched hands. He hesitated a moment, then stepped through, with Felipe close behind him. Almost at once he heard the sound—a deep, soft roar like a strong wind blowing through a forest of pines. Felipe drew in his breath. "It is much louder than it was before, the Singing Cave!" he said.

The canyon was really little more than a crevice in the side of the Mountain where a section had been separated from the main mass. Perhaps an earthquake, long ago, had split the solid rock, leaving those sheer, high walls. It must have been very long ago too, because the pines growing up from the flat, grassy floor were immensely tall, as large as any Bill had ever seen. They should by rights be straining and tossing, so loud was the noise that was like wind. But they stood massive and motionless in the still air, their tops touched to gold by the sun while the rest of the canyon was slowly filling with blue shadow. And high up on the Mountain wall Bill saw the dark arch of the cave!

"Is that it?" he asked.

The Indian boy nodded. His face was pale, his eyes wide. "That is the cave we saw, the cave that sings!" he said. "But Beel, look! The water that is coming down the cliff—it was not there before!"

Secret of the Cave

From one corner of the cave a small, steady stream of water was sliding down over the surface of the rock to form a pool close to the base. "Say, what do you suppose—" Bill began. "I'm going to have a look in there! And I see how I can get up, too!"

A tough little fir tree grew out of a crevice close beside the cavern's mouth. After two unsuccessful attempts, Bill was able to lassoo it and to anchor his reata firmly enough to bear his weight. Then, making use of numerous humps and projections on the rocky wall, he pulled himself by the rope and made a slow progress up to his goal. And no sooner was he there than Felipe came swarming up after him.

Bill gave a low whistle. "Well, here we are!" he said, looking about him in triumph. Then he paused for an instant, listening. "Look there! That's the answer! That singing sound isn't wind, it's water! There's water flowing somewhere in back there—a lot of it!"

"Water!" Felipe cried aloud, as though he could not understand the word. And from across the canyon the opposite cliff echoed back the word—"Water—water—water—water!"

But Bill had noticed that the low ceiling at the rear of the cavern did not reach quite to the floor. There was a crack there wide enough to crawl under. He dropped to his stomach and wormed his way under into a dim, spray-filled gloom. Before him was the back wall of the cave, and against the rock one continuous sheet of falling water poured down through a crevice above to disappear into another below! Some of it, splashing out upon the cave's floor, had formed the little stream which ran down the cliff. "Come here, Felipe!" Bill shouted. "There's a regular Niagara in here!"

Felipe joined him and the two lay staring in wonder. "That is where your river has been going!" said Felipe. "It is running away, down into the Mountain!"

"And we're going to stop it!" Bill announced. "I don't know how, myself, but I know my father. He'll find a way."

The fast-deepening dusk halted their investigations at last. "I guess we'd better start down the trail," Bill said, reluctantly. "Why, what's the matter?"

Felipe was looking down into the canyon, his eyes wide and startled. "What—?" Bill began, but Felipe put his hand to his lips, gesturing for silence. Above the deep, soft sound of the water behind them came something else—music. Then suddenly in the narrow gateway of the canyon appeared a horse, a laden packhorse. And close on its heels came another, with a rider, this time—Joe Chavez, sitting sideways with his leg over the saddle-horn, playing his guitar! A moment later two more riders had arrived. One Bill recognized as Mattson.

Marooned on a Shelf

Crouching low, the boys crawled closer to the edge of the rock shelf and peered over. The men seemed about to make camp, and their voices came up quite clearly. They were talking about having to meet a truck at two a. m. and then taking the load down to deliver it and collect the cash.

The whole mystery of Mattson's midnight rendezvous at the foot of the Old Trail became as clear as daylight to the boys, as they listened. "You understan', Beel?" whispered Felipe. "It is these men who ought to go into that jail, not my father!"

This explained, too, why Mattson had tried to prevent the archaeologists from coming. He hadn't dared to have them, or anyone working along the Old Trail, which he had decided to use for his route after the highway around the Mountain became too well guarded.

"Beel!" Felipe whispered suddenly. "Do you hear something?" Bill heard it now, faint and barely audible on the night wind. "Hello-o-o-o!"

"That's my father!" he said.

The sound of horses' hoofs clattering and scrambling over rocks drew nearer the canyon's entrance every instant. One of the men sprang to his feet and, crouching low, moved silently and purposefully toward the narrow gateway.

Outmaneuvered

Suddenly Bill was on his feet with a dried stick levelled like a rifle at his shoulder. "Stop! We've got you covered," he shouted.

Then they heard the hard crack of a rifle. Felipe lifted his head. "That is my father's gun," he cried. "He knew about these men all the time. That is why he waited there!"

"Now you Mattson an' Chavez, I can see you plain there by the cliff. You make very good target an' I got plenty bullets. You like some, or you wan' to put up your han's?" It was Juan Lugo's voice. The men obeyed.

It was a strange cavalcade that came filing down the Mountain through the moonlight and shadow of the Old Trail. Bill walked ahead leading the pack-horse. Then came the prisoners firmly bound in their saddles, with Juan Lugo and Felipe close behind.

Their arrival was announced by the joyous barking of the dogs, and Retta Deane and Penny came hurrying out to meet them, followed by Lola, awakened from even her deep slumbers. While Bill and Felipe recounted the story of their adventure, Fred Deane called the Border Patrol headquarters by telephone. In an unbelievably short time two cars appeared, summoned from the road by radio. The officers took charge of the situation thoroughly and efficiently. And when the smugglers' confederate arrived in his truck at the appointed hour and place, they were on hand to take charge of him, too.

When Juan Lugo heard that the reward for catching the smugglers would be his, he turned in surprise to Fred Deane, and the rancher nodded. "That's right. Enough to buy a good truck and horse-trailer, to take your horses round to all the fairs and rodeos and win a lot more prizes!" he said.

Juan Lugo and Felipe looked at each other, and Bill thought that he had never seen anything so satisfying as the slow smile that passed between them.

News From the East

Then he remembered something else. He hurried to tell his father about the waterfall inside the cave. "Now that we know where the water is going, you'll figure some way to stop it, won't you?" he finished.

"Well, it won't be easy," Fred Deane said. Then his face cleared. "But maybe we can have some real expert engineering advice on how to go about it, and that ought to help."

"What do you mean, expert advice?" Bill asked. "Wouldn't that cost a lot?"

Bill saw his father direct an amused wink at Penny. "Maybe not. Maybe not, if the engineer happened to be an old friend, happened to be staying here anyway—"

"What is all this?" Bill demanded.

"It's mean to tease him after all he's been through!" Penny protested. "It's this way, Bill. I found a letter waiting here when I got back, a letter from my father. He's coming out by plane and he can stay a week or maybe more. I'm sure he'll be glad to help in any way he can with your water. He knows a lot about building dams and controlling rivers and the way water can be managed."

"Say, that's swell!" Bill cried.

"And there's something else, too. He's going to go from here down to South America, to be gone until nearly Christmas. He wrote that maybe, if it's all right with you people, I could stay and attend school here instead of going back East this fall!" she said.

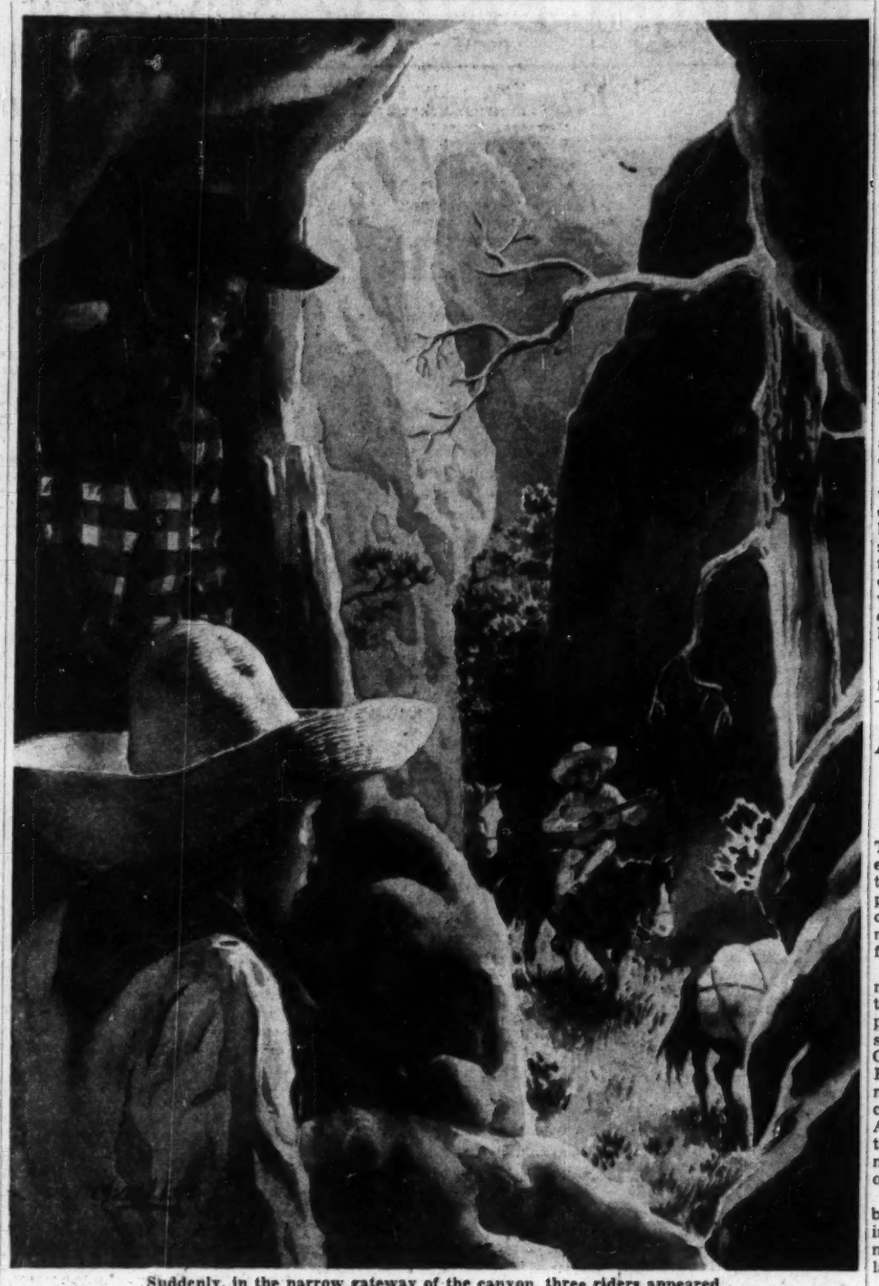
She stopped speaking, and Bill saw that she was waiting for him to say something—waiting breathlessly, her eyes very wide and anxious.

"Say, that's real swell!" said Bill. And to his own surprise he realized that he meant every word.

(The End)

The Story Starts Here

Bill Deane and his father; Penny, a New York City girl; and Bill's young Indian friend, Felipe, were riding up the Mountain to the desert that lay south of the Deane's California cattle ranch, on a search for Dad Mill, whose burro had come back to the ranch without her master. Felipe's father, Juan Lugo, had disappeared after some trouble which his friends believed Mattson, the storekeeper, was responsible for. Mattson had tried to take Felipe's beautiful horse, Lucero, and Felipe had gone for protection to the Deanes' ranch. There was a mystery about Mattson, whom the boys had seen keeping a midnight rendezvous with a stranger at the foot of the Old Trail that led over the Mountain right into Mexico. And when archaeologists wanted to excavate in that area, Mattson had opposed it bitterly. The Deanes were facing serious difficulty because of the diminishing water supply in the stream on which the ranch depended.



Suddenly, in the narrow gateway of the canyon, three riders appeared

So You Want to Go to Work!

By Elda Rossetti
Washington Irving High School, New York City

So you want to quit school and go to work? Just like that! Have you ever thought of the consequences? Yes, I know. You'll probably say there's a war on and that makes a lot of difference. You'll probably say this is your chance to make some money. You may even go further and say that your friends all work, so why shouldn't you?

Well, all right. But—have you ever stopped to ask yourself where you'll be after the war is over? When our men and women specially trained, with newly acquired skills learned in the armed forces, come back to make competition much keener, then what? You'll be stuck not only economically, but socially.

Plums for Graduates

High school graduates will be given preference. They will unquestionably get the better position at the better salary. You, minus your last year or two of education and minus your diploma, will be left out in the cold. Yours will be the poorly paid job, the dead-end job where there are no hopes for advancement.

Oh, no doubt you have that all figured out. Now that salaries are much higher than they ever were, you want to work; then when the war is over and your job no longer exists, you will go back to your studies. It won't be so easy! While you have been making money at your time-consuming job, your friends have been getting their education. When you return to complete your high school course (which you left in mid-air), your old school chums will have passed you by. They will have graduated and with their well-earned diplomas, will be ready to make their debut, to get a job with a future.

For you it will be like starting all over again. You will have to get acquainted with new—and much younger—fellow students, with new teachers, and probably new methods of teaching. It will be much harder for you to turn back later when you've lost the habit of studying than it would be to go on for a year or two longer now.

Part-Time—If You Must

Of course, there are some boys and girls who must work in order to help their families. But why not part-time jobs for them? There are many such jobs which can be done before or after school hours. Don't let the necessity for working part-time lead you into giving up school. Some of these part-time jobs not only enable you to work without interrupting your studies but also help you acquire experience which will be helpful in the future.

Don't let these temporary wartime jobs tempt you. Stay in school until you've graduated—not only for the sake of a diploma but for the sake of a good education which will make life more interesting for you. If you have to work, let a part-time job be the answer. Work full time in the summer if you will, but don't fail to return to school when fall comes.

It will be harder to get a job after this war than it ever has been. The qualifications for the successful applicant will be many. A complete and thorough education will be the most important.

Don't risk your future for a pocket full of money now!

A Trip to Russia

How about a trip to Russia? On the page For Young People, on the next five Thursdays, we shall take a trip through Russia. Starting from the port of Vladivostok, after crossing the Pacific Ocean from San Francisco, we shall travel west through Siberia, where for four or five days the train will ride through the world-famous taiga—the largest forest on the globe. Crossing the Ural Mountains, we shall see the great grain-producing areas, watch the great Volga River, then go on to Moscow. After a short visit in that fine city, we shall go on to Leningrad, then travel southwest to the Ukraine, have glimpses of the Crimea, the Black Sea, the Caucasus, Georgia—Premier Stalin's native land—and some of the ancient cities of Central Asia, before we arrive again at the port of Vladivostok, on our way back home.

Be sure to join us for this Russian journey, in which we shall be conducted by Alexander Nazaroff, a native-born Russian.

Friends Around the World

Our Mail Bag

As we forward the piles of mail that come to our desk for Mail Bag correspondents, we picture to ourselves the wide company of friends that is always growing through these exchanges of letters. And, every now and then, some correspondent writes to tell us of happy experiences through the Mail Bag, helping to make our picture more definite and complete.

"I have 10 steady correspondents whom I got acquainted with through the Mail Bag," writes a girl in Oakland, California. "They live in Canada, England, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States."

"Thank you for putting my name in 'Our Mail Bag,'" writes a girl in Healdsburg, California. "I am writing to two girls in the United States and one in Costa Rica."

Correspondents A-plenty

From Spokane, Washington, another girl writes us that she is kept busy answering letters from her Mail Bag correspondents. "I am writing to two girls in England," she writes, "two girls in Australia, one girl in Massachusetts, one girl in Michigan, and one girl in Ohio."

And now again today we have opportunities to make friends through correspondence.

"I am a senior in high school, interested in music, art and history," writes Carol June S. (17), of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. "My hobby is collecting dolls, and I have some from foreign countries, as well as a number of American character dolls. I should like to hear from girls anywhere in the world, but especially from those in the southwestern part of the United States and in South America."

Martha Louis B. (15), of Glen Elder, Kansas, would enjoy corresponding with girls anywhere. "I have no special hobbies," she writes. "I like to watch basketball and football games, ride a bicycle and collect match folders."

Joan K. (13) of Hopkins, Minnesota, would like to have correspondents in any states or countries. "I have had horses to ride since I was four years old," she writes. "I also like swimming and boating."

From a Blitzed Town

"I should like to correspond with a boy living in the United States of America," writes Henri H. (13), of Plymouth, Devon, England. "I am interested in pets, having a cat, a rabbit and a bird.

"I have just received the news that I have passed into the Junior Technical School, where I shall be taught a trade. I am a Boy Scout, and I am very fond of camping and tracking.

"My father is a music and art teacher, so I am able to have his help in painting and cello playing. I am living in a very blitzed town, but I am very grateful for the protection we have had."

Margaret N. (15), of Healdsburg, California, would like to write to a girl who was born on the same day she was, July 30, 1929. She would also like to write to girls anywhere in the United States and in foreign countries, especially in England, countries of the United Nations, and southern countries.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, 15, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

College Group Asks Payment For Unemployed as Students

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP) — Twelve college administrators have recommended to the House Education Committee that unemployed persons be allowed to go to school and receive unemployment compensation at the same time.

In some states a person attending school cannot have unemployment pay.

Under the college administrators' plan, a student drawing jobless benefits would have to be ready to take a job when one became available.

The 12 educators were appointed to advise the Congressional Committee in its study of higher education and the war. The study, authorized by a House resolution, officially began today when Francis J. Brown, Director of the Study, mailed questionnaires to 1,800 college presidents.

Mr. Brown also made public the advisory group's preliminary recommendations.

The educators approved tentatively a general policy statement on federal grants for colleges hard-hit by the war. In effect, the statement leaves the way open for the educators to recommend federal aid or not, depending on whether it is "necessary." It flatly opposes "federal control" of colleges.

The statement follows:

"As a general policy, federal funds should be appropriated only if they are necessary to maintain colleges and universities at a high level of effectiveness. Payment to institutions should be only for services rendered that are in the national interest, broadly interpreted. The most effective assistance that could be given would be that which enables institutions to help themselves, and if given, should be without federal control."

At present, state-supported colleges receive several million dollars a year in federal money, under various types of subsidy created by Congress.

The advisory group also recommended that public institutions and nonprofit private institutions be given equal priority in acquiring surplus war commodities.

Members of the group: Chairman, Cloyd H. Marvin, George Washington University, Washington, D. C.; Charles Anderson, Coe College; William Couper, Virginia Military Institute; Herman L. Donovan, University of Kentucky; Walter C. Eells, Association of American Junior Colleges; Calvert Ellis, Juanita College; Herbert Herring, Duke University; the Rev. William Murphy, Boston College; Homer P. Rainey, University of Texas; Robert Stewart, Purdue; Herbert Smith, Willamette College; and Roscoe L. West, Trenton State Teachers College.

Aircraft Production Board Is Slated for Dissolution

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Aircraft Production Board, established nearly two years ago to crack a tight bottleneck in plane output, was slated today for dissolution—its job done—as the man who organized it departed from the Washington scene.

With close to 68,000 planes already built this year and production rolling at the rate of 100,000 planes annually, Charles E. Wilson, retiring Executive Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, disclosed yesterday that members had recommended discontinuance of the Emergency Aircraft Unit. The recommendation has gone to Lieut. Commander J. A. Krug, Acting Chief of WPB.

"We think the bottleneck has been broken," Mr. Wilson, smiling broadly, said at an informal news conference that closed his last day at the war agency.

Mr. Wilson estimated that plane production in August would be slightly under schedule—about 7,800 instead of 8,200 — but he said this was nothing to worry about because "we got all the planes we wanted" of types needed. Output of B-29's, the new Superfortresses, was close to schedule, he stated.

Under Mr. Wilson's direction as Chairman of the Aircraft Board, American plane production rose to peak output of 9,118 ships in a single month, March of this year. Before the Board was organized less than half that number was being produced each month and many were trainer types.

The tapering off of current monthly schedules to around 8,200 planes is due to emphasis on heavy bomber types.

Mr. Wilson said that actually the failure to meet schedules this month and last could be attributed to a new system of bookkeeping, rather than to any lag in production. The system excludes, from the final count planes that still have to go through modification centers where they are fitted for particular jobs. This "tailoring of planes in modification centers, rather than in assembly plants, averts the necessity of halting production lines.

The retiring executive, returning to the presidency of the General Electric Company, had warm praise for members of his personal staff at the WPB. He said it would be difficult to find men who had worked "as diligently and effectively for war production."

"And that goes for reconversion, too," he added.

Women Speed Powder 'Cooky' Making And Keep Trench Mortars Well Fed

By Howard W. Blakeslee
Associated Press Natural Science Editor

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—Something like making gingerbread men is the job of the women who make trench-mortar powder at the Radford Ordnance Works, Radford, Va.

Their technique is told by the Hercules Powder Company, which installed some of the high-speed methods in use there.

Trench-mortar powder is made in pieces each about the size of a small cooky with holes in it. First the powder is machine rolled into sheets as thin as paper. The sheets are piled, one on top of another, to a depth of about one eighth of an inch.

The piles are taken to a sewing machine, a larger counterpart of a home machine, where they are stitched together, the stitches running in rows about 1½ inches apart.

There is a little hazard in stitching. Consequently the sewing machine is operated by remote control, usually by a woman who stands behind a protective wall and views her work through a small, heavy window.

After stitching, the powder gingerbread is ready to be cut into squares by a punch press. The squares vary in size from one inch to about 2½ inches, depending on the caliber of gun for which the powder is intended.

Small square holes also are punched in each powder cooky. When these cookies are stacked, the holes have to superimpose exactly.

Much precision work is involved. The cookies cannot be allowed to vary in thickness more than 1-500th of an inch and the weight of each must match within 2-1000ths of an ounce.

Trigger 'Clicks' in War Against Japan: Wahoo's Sister Sub Receives Citation

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31 (AP) —The sleek underseas raider U. S. S. Trigger, sister ship of the famed submarine Wahoo which bagged 19 Japanese ships before it was lost in action, has been awarded the presidential unit citation for "highly daring and hazardous tactics" in the Pacific.

The Twelfth Naval District announced yesterday the Trigger and its 85-man crew received the flag in recent rites at Hunter's Point naval dry docks here.

Rear Admiral Carleton H. Wright, Commandant of the District, read the citation which credited the ship "for outstanding performance in combat" during its fifth, sixth, and seventh war patrols.

The 1525-ton craft, commanded successively by Commander Roy Stanley Benson of Concord, N. H., and Lieut. Commander Robert Edson Dornin of Arlington, Va., "struck at the enemy with consistent aggressiveness." It sought out and pursued its targets "with dogged determination regardless of unfavorable attack conditions."

The number of Japanese ships she sent to the bottom was not disclosed, but the citation noted "her exceptionally notable record of severe damage inflicted on hostile shipping."

Its present commander is Lieut. Commander Frederick Joseph Harlfinger of Albany, N. Y., holder of the presidential unit citation ribbon for service aboard the U. S. S. Trout and twice winner of the Silver Star.

Commanders Benson and Dornin won the presidential citation, respectively, aboard the U. S. S. Nautilus and U. S. S. Gudgeon. They both hold two Navy Crosses. Commander Benson won the Silver Star once and Commander Dornin thrice for heroism in submarine raids.

Nickel Refund on Trucks

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 31 (AP) —Hamilton County today had a five-cent refund from the War Department. The County paid $5,327.20 for six used trucks. A formal notice, with a nickel refund check attached, said the price should have been $5,327.15.

Bananas Enter U. S. For 'Black Market'

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 31 (AP)—"Black Market" bananas are being brought to the United States by fleets of small, fast boats, reminiscent of the "rum fleet" of prohibition days, an Office of Price Administration spokesman said yesterday.

James L. Flemister, regional OPA food enforcement attorney, said the boats were bringing Cuban bananas to Florida ports where they are sold at wholesale prices above the OPA ceiling.

They are then disposed of in eight Southeastern States at above-ceiling prices, resulting in thousands of dollars of illegal profits, Mr. Flemister said.

"There is nothing illegal in the importation of bananas," the attorney asserted, "but selling at prices above OPA ceilings is illegal.

Sports News

Young Players Come to Fore In Net Event

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Aug. 31 (AP)—The U. S. Lawn Tennis Association's wartime policy of continuing its national championships mainly for the benefit of the younger players seems to be paying dividends in the third title tournament since America went to war.

With virtually all of the top-flight men stars in the services, the U. S. L. T. A. decided to concentrate on developing young players and to continue the championships so as to have plenty of good material ready when international competition is resumed after the war.

How well this is working out was seen yesterday in the first round of the 63d national championships, which opened with the defending champion and 1943 runner-up, Lieut. Joe Hunt and Ensign Jack Kramer kept away by Navy duties. At least a half dozen kid players came through among 16 survivors, while one veteran, Sidney B. Wood, Jr., a top-flight star for more than a dozen years, was eliminated.

Nearly a Double Upset

Charley Oliver, of Perth Amboy, N. J., one of the best of the current crop of junior players, tipped Wood out of the tournament, 6—3, 6—8, 6—1, and then nearly made it a double upset when he teamed with big Nick Buzolich of Los Angeles to carry the top-ranking doubles team of Pancho Segura and Billy Talbert to three long sets before losing, 6—3, 16—18, 6—4.

Other youngsters who won in the first round included Aviation Cadet Bobby Falkenburg of Hollywood, Calif., 1943 national junior champion; Jack Jossi, of Oakland, Calif.; Private George Ball of the El Paso, Texas, Antiaircraft Training Center; Ed Ray of Sinton, Texas; Lieut. Victor Seixas of Philadelphia, and Jack McManis of New York.

Miss Betz Wins

Of these, only Falkenburg and Jossi were on the seeded list topped by Ecuador's Segura and the 1940 national champion, Navy Lieut. Don McNeill.

Experienced players, led by two-time champion Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, dominated the women's field. There were some young players among the first-round winners. Shirley Fry, national girls' champion from Akron, Ohio, who was seeded above a couple of first-10 players, justified that rating by conquering ninth-ranked Helen Pederson Rihbany of New York in a dogged three-set tussle; Doris Hart of Miami and Dorothy Head of Alameda, Calif., who earned first 10 ratings last year, turned in decisive victories yesterday in their bids to repeat. Both are recent graduates from the girls' division.

Yawkey Hopes Joe Cronin's Retention Will Spark Sox

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

As those covering the big league maneuvers of the Red Sox and Braves have suspected for some time, Joe Cronin and Bob Coleman will continue to be among Boston's leading citizens for a while longer.

This news became official in morning papers today, Cronin reaching a verbal agreement with Tom Yawkey in New York early yesterday, an agreement which runs through 1947. Terms were not made public.

The Braves' wealthy contractor owners, through President Bob Quinn, made it known that they are satisfied with Coleman, who will eventually be signed to a two-year contract. This is the first time a pilot has been signed for more than one year since Quinn's arrival at Braves Field.

Yankees Win

Obviously, Tom Yawkey hopes that the retaining of Joe Cronin at this time will have a sparking effect on the Red Sox and unleash a September drive which will bring a World Series to Fenway Park the first week in October. Such managerial assurance within the ranks of a ball club have had a similar reaction before. However, if the Sox were eager to climax their skipper's 10th Hub season with an American League championship, they did not show it in losing yesterday to the Yankees, 9-7.

Thus, back at the bottom of the first division, the Red Sox today awaited their week-end Fenway series with the Philadelphia Athletics. In a fifth-place tie with Cleveland and sporting what may be the best pitching in the league through late August, the Mackmen could be a whale of a lot of trouble. The last time the two clubs got together, the A's emerged with three victories in five starts, cooling Cronin's penant pace considerably.

Three Singles

This series, which opens tomorrow, Ladies' Day, calls for three singles in a row. Because the Sox are anxious to play every one of their remaining contests and cannot risk being rained out of a double-header on Sunday, local fans will not get a bargain bill on that day unless it should rain on Saturday.

Meanwhile, Cronin and his mates, as well as the rest of the American League, will watch with interest the Detroit-Brownie series which opens at St. Louis this evening, under Sportsman's Park lights. This is Detroit's final big opportunity to knock away the Brownie lead in big chunks.

The Braves, having bounced back into sixth place in the National League by yesterday's 4-2 conquest of the Giants behind the five-hit pitching of Jim Tobin, open tomorrow night at Philadelphia. Coleman is back in the Hub on Monday, the holiday, for a twin bill with the Dodgers.

Briefs . . . Three different teams have held the runner-up berth in the American League in three days . . . The Red Sox held it on Monday, the Tigers Tuesday, and the Yankees Wednesday . . . Bob Coleman has earned the respect of his ball players and the press, despite his low spot in the second division . . . The owners are correct in their supposition that given a few big league ball players, Bob can win in the National League.

* * *

Etchison and Wietelmann hit homers to help Tobin with his 14th victory, which looked like a possible no-hitter for a while . . . It was Dee Phillips' final game with the Braves . . . Jimmy Bucher clouted two homers yesterday at Yankee Stadium, each with a man on . . . Jimmy has turned out to be a valuable purchase . . . Johnson, Doerr and Fox are one-two-three in A. L. batting this morning . . . The Braves have recalled Poland, Clemens, Ross, Lindquist, and Sabena from Indianapolis; Geraghty and Woodend from Syracuse; and Gladu and Shemo from Hartford.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Washington picked up Bobo Newsom from St. Louis Browns for $7,500 waiver price.

Three Years Ago

Cards led Dodgers by two percentage points; Yanks paced American by 19½ lengths.

Three Newspapers Drop Racing News From Sport Pages

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 31 (AP) — The three big newspapers of New Orleans (Times-Picayune, Item, and States) brought to a climax yesterday a campaign of many months' duration against the operation of illegal racing handbooks in the city by throwing out of their sports pages horse racing information useful to bettors.

The campaign had consisted largely of criticism of police. One newspaper (The States) repeatedly offered to lead the police to operating establishments. Another (The Item) published pictures of what it called operating handbooks.

The Ministerial Association of New Orleans took up the campaign and its representatives were scheduled today to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Three days ago, the handbook establishments in the city proper were closed. The newspapers said they then became aware that their own sports pages were being used as a basis for paying off bets. They announced they would discontinue daily publication of entries, selections, results, track conditions, etc.

Yanks Break Camp And Prepare For First Road Trip

After 16 days of rugged double sessions, the Boston Yanks broke camp after a scrimmage at Dean Academy this afternoon and started packing for a trip which will take them away from the Hub until Sept. 11. On the road they will play exhibition games against two National League clubs and hold a scrimmage at the Sampson Naval Training Station in New York.

Coach Herb Kopf will take 30 players with him tomorrow night and the squad will head directly for Sampson where they will work out Saturday afternoon and then scrimmage Lieut. Commander Jimmy Crowley's Middies Sunday. The Yanks will remain there through Monday and head for Cleveland Tuesday.

Wednesday night, the Boston outfit will tackle the Rams under lights in the big Municipal Stadium there, and this first test of the newly organized Yanks will be watched with keen interest throughout the circuit.

After this tussle, Coach Herb Kopf will lead his charges into Buffalo where they will practice through Saturday in preparation for their exhibition tilt with the powerful Green Bay Packers Sunday, a tilt that figures to attract over 25,000 fans.

Kopf is looking forward to these exhibition games, for they will give him a definite line on many of his doubtful gridmen. Intra-squad scrimmages are great for conditioning, but actual games often tell the real story. Since there's nothing at stake, the Yanks' mentor will experiment in these two clashes in an effort to find his strongest possible unit for the coming season which opens here Sept. 26 against the Philadelphia Eagles.

Softball Tourney

Entries currently are being received from teams desiring to compete in the seventh annual Metropolitan Boston softball tournament to be played Sept. 9, 10, 16, and 17 at Franklin Field, Dorchester. The tournament is sponsored by Community Recreation Service of Boston, Inc., through the Metropolitan Boston Amateur Softball Association in co-operation with the Boston Park Department.

Fletcher Reappointed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 31—The reappointing of Sam Fletcher as coach of the Brown soccer team was announced today by Dr. Walter H. Snell, Director of Athletics for the Bruins. This will be Fletcher's 17th season as coach of the Brown booters.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	10	5	O'Neill	6	5
Bowman	10	5	Terry	5	5
Barrett	5	5	Hausmann	4	7
Cecil	2	2	Woods	3	7

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Rich	1	0	Barrett	7	14
Andrews	13	13	Javery	6	17
Hutchinson	7	6	Cardoni	0	5
Hutchings	1	2	MacPherson	0	0
Tobin	14	17			

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Johnson	.326	Parise	.232
Doerr	.325	Newsome	.253
Fox	.324	McBride	.250
Tabor	.282	Cronin	.249
Metkovich	.271	Culberson	.244
Bucher	.270	Conroy	.206
Finney	.257	Lake	.200

Braves

Holmes	.317	Wietelmann	.243
Masi	.280	Workman	.213
Macon	.277	Etchison	.207
Wright	.275	Drews	.203
Klutz	.271	Huston	.200
Nieman	.270	Hofferth	.196
Phillips	.258		

National League

Games behind		Won	Lost	Games to P.C.	play
	St. Louis	91	39	.702	25
20	Pittsburgh	71	59	.547	33
22½	Cincinnati	67	61	.568	36
35½	New York	57	67	.460	30
36	Chicago	54	65	.454	25
42½	Boston	50	74	.403	30
43½	Philadelphia	48	72	.400	24
45	Brooklyn	48	77	.384	29

Results Aug. 30

Boston 4, New York 2.
Chicago 12, Pittsburgh 5.
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 5.
Brooklyn 10, Philadelphia 9.
St. Louis at Cincinnati, postponed.

BASEBALL
TOMORROW Fenway Park 3 P. M. Ladies' Day
RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Rob. 2125
Fenway Park . . . . . Ken. 6311

Bears Grid Team Shows Collegians How to Win Game

CHICAGO, Aug. 31 (AP)—No matter how thin their ranks, the Chicago Bears still can show the College All-Stars how to win football games. They did it again—for the fourth straight time—by snatching a 24-21 triumph on a last-period field goal before 50,000 rain-drenched fans at Northwestern University's Dyche Stadium last night.

The All-Stars performed as advertised, but although they beat the war-depleted Bears to the scoring punch for three periods, the professional champions had what it took all the way. The issue was settled when Guard Pete Gudauskas, Bear "sophomre" from Murray (Ky.) State Teachers College, booted a field goal from the 13-yard line midway in the final quarter to break the 21-21 tie for a 3-point victory.

It also was obvious superiority in team-play and a better-balanced attack—the Bears doubled the ground yardage of the pass-minded All-Stars—that paid off for the pros, who responded as of yore to the quarterbacking of Ensign Sid Luckman of the Merchant Marine. The Bears outgained the collegians, 143 to 77 yards on the ground, while the All-Stars made 146 yards to the pros' 128 through the air.

Alan Ford's Mark In 100 Accepted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 — The National Collegiate A. A. committee on swimming records has accepted for registration the intercollegiate mark of 0:49.7 for 100 yards freestyle set on March 25 by Alan R. Ford, of Yale, it has been disclosed by Philip S. Harburger, chairman of the committee, in releasing the list of standards for 1944 officially approved. Sanction of the exploit by the strict N. C. A. A. censors is of especial interest in that it makes virtually sure its acceptance as a world record as soon as the International Swimming Federation, inoperative since the start of the war, resumes its functions. The listed universal mark still stands at 0:51, while the former intercollegiate record was held by Ford at 0:50.7.

No other performance qualified for varsity brackets, undoubtedly due to great number of college aces drawn into the services, but five national high school records were shattered. Robert Anderson, of Boone (Iowa) H. S., lowered the 20-yard course time for 100 yards freestyle from \$.52.4 to 0:52.3. Two relay marks hung up by boys of Roosevelt H. S., Des Moines, Ia., Larimore, Katz, Dickerson, and Crispin shaded the 20-yard course figures for 160 yards from 1:15.6 to 1:15, and, with Bennett replacing Katz, those for 400 yards from 3:45.1 to 3:44.5.

Tourney Postponed

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 31 (AP)—The finals of the American Legion junior baseball tournament were postponed yesterday because of rain. Cincinnati, Ohio, unbeaten so far, and Albemarle, N. C., which has one defeat against it, were scheduled to tangle this afternoon.

American League

Games behind		Won	Lost	Games to P.C.	play
	St. Louis	71	55	.563	28
8½	New York	67	58	.536	29
4	Detroit	66	58	.532	30
4	Boston	65	60	.531	26
11	Philadelphia	62	68	.477	24
11	Cleveland	61	67	.477	26
12½	Chicago	58	67	.464	29
18	Washington	53	73	.421	28

Results Aug. 30

New York 9, Boston 7.
Cleveland 12, St. Louis 7.
Washington 8, Philadelphia 4.
Chicago 6, Detroit 2.

U.M.W. Blames Politicians And C.I.O. for Strife

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The United Mine Workers' Journal blamed "politicians and the C. I. O." today for promoting internal strife among the miners over the issue of district self-government, hinted at the possibility of another nation-wide showdown over portal-to-portal pay, and fired Labor Day broadsides at the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the New Deal.

Previewing the biennial U. M. W. convention, which opens Sept. 12 in Cincinnati, Ohio, the union's official organ said wages, working conditions and employment would be, as ever, the most important subjects before the delegates, "despite all the fuss and furore over the question of district autonomy, aided and abetted by politicians and the C. I. O. and designed to promote internal strife" within the U. M. W.

Ray Edmundson, Illinois lieutenant of John L. Lewis, President of the U. M. W., until a few months ago, is leading the autonomy movement. Principal officers in 21 of the 31 U. M. W. districts are appointed by the international leadership.

The Journal's editorial page, in a Labor Day message to the miners, assailed President Roosevelt and labor leaders for retention of the Little Steel formula. The editorial said the President did not act because of "weak-kneed labor leadership" and because he "is smart enough to trick the simple minds of the misleaders of labor. . . . "

Red Cross Cars Rifled in France

By the Associated Press

With the Seventh Army near Lyon, France, Aug. 31

Troops in this area found three railroad cars, labeled "Not to be opened, International Red Cross property," broken into and rifled.

All around the area of a side track onto which the cars were shunted were torn cartons of food and medical supplies, which the French said were taken off when the Germans fled this sector several days ago.

Germans Exterminate Poles In Crushing Warsaw Revolt

Continued from Page 1

very little organized rank and file, was about to start a revolt.

It was then that these two officers, Colonel Tarnawa, head of the Armija Krajowa security service with 2,500 officers all over Poland under him, and Colonel Rawicz, formerly one of Marshal Pilsudski's Aide-de-Camps, left secretly for Lublin. They endeavored to contact Premier Wladyslaw Mikolajczyk, then about to arrive in Moscow to present arguments used by minority Armija Krajowa officers inside Warsaw and get London to use its influence to call off the Warsaw uprising that had been brewing for some time.

They left Warsaw on the morning of July 29, that is three days before the uprising. They were too late to reach Lublin, because it took them a fortnight of various adventures to cross the front.

Colonel Rawicz, round little man speaking with tears in his eyes, related his story. When he left, the atmosphere in Warsaw was tense and electrified. Everybody felt something was going to happen. The Russians were approaching though they were still 50 miles away. Moreover, there was the Vistula barrier. The population was excited. The man in the street, with little military experience and judging only from the endless flow of demoralized German troops retreating from beyond the Vistula into Warsaw, thought the moment for revolt was near.

Revolt Began Aug. 1

When, therefore, revolt actually began Aug. 1 with Armija Krajowa men giving the lead, the whole population joined in. But it was unorganized. In most cases, it was an unarmed revolt. There was a horrible miscalculation somewhere. For at that moment, the Russians were already facing tremendous opposition from the Germans on the other side of the Vistula, which they had nearly reached at Praga.

The Germans had thrown in against the rather thin Russian wedge four of their best panzer divisions. Meantime, thousands of German troops proceeded to stamp out the Warsaw rebellion. In a few days, despite heroic typically 1848 fighting, all organized resistance was confined to the number of houses with no connection between them. No help from the air which could make the slightest difference could be brought into Warsaw and dropped by parachute. Polish officers said that if insurgents had held at least one area it would have been possible, but they held only isolated houses.

Russia Offers Help

The Russians offered to drop arms at two places outside Warsaw where such arms habitually had been dropped by the British and Americans in the belief there was still sufficient contact between Warsaw and the outside to be of some help to the insurgents. This offer was not favored by Premier Mikolajczyk. From what happened, it is clear a terrible error had been made and neither Russians nor anyone else could help effectively in the circumstances.

The insurgents, holding few isolated spots, had to fight against whole German divisions. In the Russians' view, practically everything that would be dropped on Warsaw would fall into German hands. This is borne out by what every Pole I talked to in Lublin said.

Poland today is dejected by the horror of German revenge and is fervently praying that the Red Army may capture Warsaw soon so something may be saved of its people and its buildings. In Lublin it is estimated the Germans already have killed 200,000 people in Warsaw.

Germans Issue Ultimatum

When revolt was clearly failing—and it came to that very soon—the German command issued an ultimatum to Warsaw's population that all evacuate the town in a westward direction carrying white handkerchiefs or other pieces of white cloth, and promising them good treatment. From 70,000 to 100,000 people accepted this ultimatum. Now these unfortunates have been locked up in a concentration camp outside Warsaw.

The rest of the Warsaw population defied the Germans and ignored their promise of good treatment. They stayed in Warsaw, still fighting. When, as in most cases, they had nothing to fight with, they hid in cellars. Then the Germans decided to do what they already had done Easter week, 1943, to the Jewish ghetto in Warsaw.

They proceeded systematically setting fires, house by house. Any people found in cellars had hand grenades thrown at them. Anyone trying to put out the fires was shot or machine gunned.

Buildings Destroyed

Nearly all famous buildings in Warsaw that survived 1939, or since have been repaired, have been destroyed by fire. One third of the city already has been annihilated, perhaps more.

One Russian airman who flew over Warsaw two days ago said, "The whole of Warsaw is in flames."

Hundreds of thousands of people, nearly 1,000,000 perhaps, still are inside Warsaw. Many have been slain, but others still are alive, hiding in cellars without food and without water. The Germans smashed the water supply. A glass of water costs 500 zloty, or the equivalent of a month's wages.

Germany still is showing her power through exterminating by fire, hunger, and thirst, one of Europe's great capitals. Marshal Rokossovsky is facing 12 to 14 panzer divisions outside Warsaw now.

The question is whether he can overcome them before it is too late. It is a question that is haunting the whole of Poland.

Youth Demonstrates Helicopter Devices

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31 (AP)—A new type of helicopter which eliminates the customary tail propeller and overcomes torque by using super-imposed, contra-rotating two-blade rotors, was demonstrated to the Navy, Army, and National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics yesterday by its inventor, 19-year-old Stanley Hiller, Jr., of Berkeley. Today he will report for induction.

The ship rose vertically, hovered, swung in a circle, inched forward, slid backward, and landed within a foot of the takeoff spot.

Young Hiller, son of a pioneer Pacific flier and steamship company president, said the experimental ship had a speed of about 100 miles an hour and cruises at from 1½ to 90 miles an hour. Its longest flight so far has been about 90 miles.

The youth established a large business manufacturing miniature racing automobiles.

Religious Leaders Outline Dangers of Discrimination

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—Silent prayer was offered in a Senate committee room today for passage of a bill permanently outlawing economic discrimination based on race, color, creed, or national origin.

The prayer was requested by the Rev. William H. Jernagin, Washington Negro pastor, representing the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America, claiming to represent more than 6,000,000 members. About 30 Negro pastors from Philadelphia, Washington, and Baltimore participated.

After the prayer, the Reverend Dr. Jernagin took the witness stand before the Chavez subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor and denounced "mystical concept of racial destiny, employed to conceal the actualities of economic exploitation."

Propaganda Discussed

"Based on this racial propaganda," he declared, "certain persons have been and are still being indoctrinated with the idea that there are certain jobs that belong exclusively to white men and certain others that belong to black men, that the Negro was somehow ordained from the beginning of things to be a drawer of water and a hewer of wood and capable only of being a servant to a white master class. "This racial propaganda," he added, "is out of all step with our belief as Christians. It is contrary to the findings of science and the principles of reason and religion."

Economic discrimination was declared "immoral" under Roman Catholic doctrines by the Right Rev. John W. Ryan, of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, who spoke with irony of the fact that two leaders of the recent Philadelphia transit strike with Irish names may have been descendants of Irish Catholics who were persecuted in religious riots in Philadelphia 100 years ago.

Power of Commission

The proposed fair employment practices commission would have power to eliminate discriminatory hiring policies in all labor unions and businesses engaged in interstate commerce if they employ more than five persons. Stiff penalties are contained in the bill for noncompliance. The bill would not affect hiring of domestic workers.

Reporting on a survey made by the Chicago Mayor's committee on race relations, Arnold Aronson, of the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination, said a survey of 94 firms had shown that minority groups can be successfully integrated into industry. The survey, he said, showed that if the proper groundwork is laid, a nonsegregated pattern can be followed in locker room, lunch room, wash room, and work relationships. "With proper selection and training," he added, "production showed no appreciable difference between Negro and white workers."

Reporting progress in eliminating discrimination in Chicago, Mr. Aronson said that in August, 1942, only 36 per cent of the job orders received by the employment division of the Chicago Welfare Administration were open to Negro applicants; in January of this year, 61 per cent were open. In July, 1942, 4.8 per cent of those employed in Chicago's war industries were nonwhite. By July, 1944, the proportion had risen to over 10 per cent.

Attention of the committee was called by Milly Brandt of the American Jewish Congress to a model bill for a state Board of Fair Employment Practice. Thirteen of the 48 states have anti-discrimination laws on their statute books today, she said.

Dr. Emily Hickman, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A., told the committee that without such a safeguard as a permanent FEPC, "our country is all too sure to return when hostilities cease to a system where it hires last the people of minority groups, and we shall have lost on our home front the struggle to make all men in all the lands free people."

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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	894,655
1944 volume to date	179,710,816
1943 volume to date	211,446,306

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Wednesday	55.0	Prev. day	54.9
Month ago	55.0	Year ago	49.8
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	62½	62	62½	+ ½
ACF-Brill Motor	8	9½	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
Adams Exp .15e	12	12⅛	12	12	
Addressog-Mult 1	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
Air Reduction 1a	9	40½	40	40	— ⅜
Alaska Juneau	7	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Allegheny Corp	10	2½	2½	2½	
Allegheny pf	2	30	30	30	— ½
Alleg pr pf	1	53	53	53	
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	7	27¾	27½	27½	— ⅛
Allen Indust ¾g	2	15	14⅜	14¾	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	4	151½	151½	151½	+1
Allied Kid 1a	2	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Allied Mills 2e	20	32	31¾	32	+ ½
Allied Strs 1	52	20⅛	20½	20½	— ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg ¾a	3	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	1	114½	114½	114½	Aug30
Alpha P Cem ¾a	2	22⅛	22½	22½	Aug30
Amal Leather	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet 3	2	104½	104⅝	104½	+ ¼
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
Am Airlines 1½e	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
Am Bank Note .80	1	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	
Am Bosch ½e	3	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh ¾e	2	45⅞	45¾	45¾	+ ¼
Am Cable & Rad	143	13¾	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
Am Can 3	3	91	91	91	—1
Am Can pf 7 †	10	180¼	180¼	180¼	— ¼
Am Car & F 2½e	2	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
Am C & F pf 5¼e	1	82	82	82	
Am Chain & C 2	1	27	27	27	
Am Chicle 4a	†30	116¼	119	119¼	+1¼
Am Crystal Sugar	8	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Am Distil	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	5	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
Am European ¾e	1	9½	9½	9½	
Am Export L 2	†17	28¾	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅞
Am & For Pow	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Am&FP 2pf	5	21⅛	21½	21½	— ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	72	72	72	— ⅜
Am Ice	22	7⅜	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Am Invest Ill .60	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Am Locomo ¾e	8	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	
Am Locom pf 7	2	93	93	93	+ ¼
Am M&Foy .80	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Am M&Met ¾e	1	11	11	11	
Am Metal ¾e	8	22¾	22⅜	22¾	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	4	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	15	58¼	57¼	57¼	— ⅜
Am P&L $5 pf	3	50⅞	50¾	50¾	— ⅛
Am Rad&St S .30e	25	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .60e	6	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Am R Mpf 4½a	140	72½	71½	72½	+ ½
Am Seating	2	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 2e †	50	29½	29½	29½	
Am Smelt & R 2	6	39¾	39⅝	39¾	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&Ref7	†110	158¾	157¾	158¾	+ 2¼
Am Snuff 1.80e	1	43¾	43¼	43¾	— ¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	9	25⅛	24¾	25	— ⅜
Am Stores 1	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	9	49	48¼	49	+ ⅞
Am Sugar pf 7	1	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	4	164	164	164	
Am Tobacco 3a	6	72¼	72	72	
Am Tob B 3a	3	73¼	73	73	— ¼
Am Tob pf 6 †	20	149¼	149¼	149¼	— ½
Am Type Fdrs ½e	5	13	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Am Viscose 1¼e	4	44⅞	44¼	44¼	
Am Wat Wks	22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Am Woolen	6	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
A Zinc L & S	24	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
AmZinc pref 3¾k	1	50	50	50	—2
AnacondaCop 1¾e	39	47¼	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
Anchor H-G .45e	12	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
AnchorH-G pf5 †	50	114½	114½	114½	+ ½
Armour & Co	14	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Armour pr pf 6k	5	92¼	92¼	92½	+ ¼
ArmstrongCork¾e	2	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¼
Artloom Carp .30e	7	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Assd DryGoods¾e	1	17	17	17	
Assd D Gds1pf6 †	10	106½	106½	106½	
Assd DGd 2 pf7 †	40	99	99	99	
Asso In pf 5 †	10	106½	106½	106½	+ ¾
Atch T&SF 4½e	11	66⅞	66½	66⅝	— ⅛
Atch T & S pf 5	5	94⅜	94	94	+1
Atl Coast L 1½e	7	38¾	38½	38⅝	+ ¼
At G&Wln pf2½e	3	60	60	60	
Atl Refining 1e	11	29⅞	29¾	29¾	
Atlas Corp ½e	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
AtlasPowd 2¼e †	10	58¾	58¾	58¾	— ⅛
Aust Nichols	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Aviation Corp. 10e	18	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
Baldwin Loco pf 3½e	10	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Balt & Ohio	10	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
Balt & Ohio pf	13	16½	15½	15½	— ⅜
Bangor & Ar	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Ban & A pf7½ak †	10	64¾	64¾	64¾	+ ⅛
Barber Asph	3	25⅜	25	25	— ⅛
Barker Bros ¼e	1	17½	17½	17½	
Barnsdall Oil .60	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Beatrice Cr 1.70a	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
Beech Airc 1g	8	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
Bell Airc 1e	8	11½	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2¼e	81	46⅜	45	46⅜	+ 1⅜
Benef Ind Ln .60e	2	2⅛	20	20⅛	
Best Foods 1e	9	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
Beth Steel 4½pr	17	61½	60¾	61¼	— ¼
Beth Steel pf 7	1	123½	123½	123½	— ⅜
Bigelow-Sanf13½e	6	50	49½	50	+ ½
Black&Deck 1.60a	*1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .50e	8	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
Blumenthal pf7 †	10	105	105	105	+ ½
Boeing Airplane 1e	5	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
BohmAl&Br 1¾e	1	50½	50½	50½	— ½
Bon Ami B 2½a †	10	52½	52½	52½	— ½
Bond Strs 2	*3	42¾	42	42¾	+ 1¼
Borden Co 1.20e	8	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	5	40	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	28	20⅞	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	7	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	10	42¼	42	42¼	+ ⅜
Bristol-Myers1½e	1	48	48	48	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼e	5	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	
Brunswick-Bal ¾a	*1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	6	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	10	121½	121½	121½	+ 1½
Budd Mfg	19	11¾	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
Budd Mfg pf	†140	201	199½	201	+1½
Buda Mfg55pf5 †	50	68	68	68	— ¼
Budd Wheel ¼e	5	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
Bullard Co ½e	1	18	18	18	+ ¼
Burl Mills 1.20e	2	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
BurrAddMch.55e	8	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Bush Term ¼e	4	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Bush TB pf2¼ak †	20	48	47¾	47¾	
Butler Bros .45e	6	11⅝	11½	11½	
Butte C & Z ¼g	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Byron Jackson ¾e	3	23	22¾	23	
Calit Pack 1½	1	29	29	29	+ ½
Callahan Z-Lead	3	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Cal & Hecla .60e	*13	6½	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ¾e	4	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	
Can DryGAle ¾e	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
Canad Pacific h½e	7	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Cannon Mills 2	8	50¼	49¾	50¼	+ 1⅛
Capital Adm A	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Carriers&Gen .20	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Case Jl Co ¾a	2	37	36½	36½	— ¼
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	49½	49½	49½	— ⅛
Celanese Cp 3-70f	4	36½	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	60	122	121¼	122	— ¼
Celanese 1stpf4¾	1	102½	102¼	102½	
Celotex Corp ¼a	2	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	10	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry	10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Cent VioletaSl1¼e	2	26⅜	26⅛	2644	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod	135	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Certain-teed6pf	†430	108⅞	107½	108⅞	+2½
Champ P&F pf6 †	10	112½	112½	112½	— ¼
Checker Cab	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
Ches Corp Va .80	1	13	13	13	
Ches & Ohio 3	18	47¼	47	47¼	+ ⅜
Chi & E Ill 1¼g	4	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
Chi & E Ill A 1e	7	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	11	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Chi Grt Wpf 1⅞ak	2	22¾	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or .45e	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
Chi & No West	16	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ¼
Chi&NW pf .15e	135	63⅞	62¾	63⅜	+ ¼
Chi Pneu Tool 2	4	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	4	47	47	47	+2
Chi PT prpf2¼ †	20	54½	54½	54½	— ¼
Childs Co	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Chile Cop 1½e †	40	26	26	26	
Chrysler Corp 2½e	9	92½	92¼	92¼	— ½
City I&F 1.20	3	23	22½	22½	— ½
Clark Equip 2½e	1	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅜
Clev E I pf 4½g	†20	113¼	113¼	113¼	—1
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	1	34	34	34	
Cluett Pea 1½e	8	39¼	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola 3a	2	137¾	137½	137½	
Coca-Cola A 3 †	†60	63	63	63	+ ½
Colgate-Plm ½a	6	29¼	28¼	28¼	— ¾
Collins & Aik ¾e	4	36⅞	36½	36⅞	+ ¼
Col Fuel & Iron 3		18	18	18	
Col & South	†210	19	18⅞	19	
Co & South 1pf †5	†30	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
ColBrcastA 1.20e	4	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
Comm G&E .10e	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Comm G&E 6 pf 6	5	85	84¾	84¾	+ ¼
Comm G&E 5 pf5 †	20	78½	78½	78½	+1
Comm P pf 2¾	2	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
Comm Carbon 4	1	87½	87½	87½	—2½
Comml Credit 2	10	41¾	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
Comml Inv Tr 2.40	3	47⅞	47¾	47⅞	+ ⅛
Container Corp¼e	2	62½	62	62½	+ ½
Cont Can 1.40a	15	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
Cream of Wh 1½	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ¾e	42	22¼	22¼	22⅛	— ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	5	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 †	60	102	102	102	+ ¼
Crucible Steel 3g	3	34⅛	33¾	33¾	— ½
Cuban-A Sug .40g	4	16½	16½	16½	
Cudahy Packing	4	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	77	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	6	55⅞	55½	55⅞	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	22	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 1⅓e	4	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	*1	25½	25½	25½	— ⅜
Davega Stores .30e	1	9¾	9½	9¾	— ⅛
Davison Chem 1e	3	14¼	14	14	+ ¼
Decca Record 1.20	4	34	33½	33½	—1
Deere & Co 1e	7	43	42¾	43	
Del & Hudson	2	35¼	34¾	34¾	— ⅞
Del Lack & West	17	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
Dels-Wem G 1⅓e	1	20	20	20	
Detroit Edi .90e	10	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	†150	39	39	39	—1
Diam Match 1½g	5	32½	32	32	+ ¼
Diam T Motor 1	2	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Dist Co-Sg h2.22	*2	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
Dixie C A 2½ †	50	46½	46½	46½	— ½
Dome Mines h1.60	3	23⅞	23¾	23¾	
Doeh D Cas 1¾e	2	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	2	56¼	56	56¼	+ ¼
Dresser Mfg 1e	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	
Dunhill Int	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
du Pont de N 33⅓e	8	153½	152⅞	153¼	— ¾
Dup Lt 1 pf 5 †	10	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	+ ⅛
Eagle Pich L .45e	1	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	
Eastern Air L	2	39⅞	39½	39½	
Eastman Kodak 5	1	166¾	166¾	166¾	+ ¾
Eaton Mfg 3	1	47½	47½	47½	
El Auto-Lite 1e	2	45	45	45	
Edis Bro Strs .80a	2	22	22	22	+0⅛
Elec Boat 1e	16	11⅜	11⅜	11½	+ ¼
El&Mus Ind .08e	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	3	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	6	90½	90	90½	+3
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	49	96⅞	94½	96¼	+2
El Paso N G 2.40	3	34⅝	34¾	34⅝	
Endicott-John 3	4	65	65	65	— ½
Endic-John pf 4 †	40	106	105½	106	
Eng Pub Service	37	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
EPSS5½pf5½ †	70	101½	101¼	101½	
Equit Off Bldg	4	1	1	1	
Erie R R ½e	4	11¼	11	11	— ¼
Erie R R ct ½e	10	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	2	55½	55¼	55¼	— ⅜
EurekaVCleaner½e	6	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	12	36¼	36	36	—1
Fairbanks Morse1a	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	
Fajardo Sugar 2	10	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
Farm Tel & Rad	16	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
FedMng&Sm 1½e	4	21½	21½	21½	
Fed Mogul .85e	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
Fed MotTruck .40	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
Federal D Strs1¼a	8	28	27¾	28	+ ½
Fid P Ins 1.60a	4	47⅞	47½	47½	— ½
Firestone 1¼e	7	50¼	50	50	— ¼
First Nat Strs 2½	1	44	44	44	+ ¼
Flintkote .45e	5	23⅞	23¾	23½	— ⅛
Food Mach 1.40e	2	60	60	60	— ¼
FollansbeeStl pf	10	45¼	45¼	45¼	
Foster Wheel ½e	62	22½	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
FostWhSpf 1¼k †	40	22½	22½	22½	— ½
Francisco Sugar	5	17⅛	17	17	
Frank Simon pf †	20	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	
Fruehauf T 1.20e	2	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
Fruehauf T pf †	30	113¼	113½	113½	— ⅞
Gabriel Co ½e	2	6	6	6	
Gair Robert .30g	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
Gamewell 2½e †	40	40¾	40¼	40¼	— ¾
Gar Wood Ind .40	60	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ¾e	13	21¾	21	21	— ⅜
Gaylord Cpf2¾k †	2	54½	54¼	54½	+2½
Gen Am Tran 1⅞e	6	49¼	48½	49¼	+ ¼
Gen Baking .45e	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Gen Cable	3	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	3	17	17	17	— ⅛
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	20	151¾	151¼	151¾	+1¾
Gen Elec 1.40	30	38⅛	38	38	— ⅜
Gen Foods 1.60	9	42¼	41¾	41¾	— ⅜
Gen G & El A	18	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
Gen Motors 2½e	18	62⅜	62¼	62¼	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	1	129¾	129¾	129¾	+ ¼
Gen Out Adv ⅓e	7	12⅛	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	*2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ¼
Gen Ptptlnk .20e	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½e	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Gen Real & Util	80	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Gen R&Util pf 6g	3	87	86	87	+ ½
Gen Refract .90e	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
GenSCastpf4½ak †	20	78½	78½	78½	
Gen Tel 1.60	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Gen Time Inst ½e	2	29	29	29	+ ¼
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
Gillette Saf R .80	14	12⅞	12¾	12⅝	
Gillette Saf R pf5	2	85	85	85	
Gimbel Bros .65e	12	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros 5½pf6	1	98	98	98	
Glidden Co .90a	3	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅜
Gobel Adolf	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Gobel Brew .20	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	40	123¼	123	123¼	
Goodrich BF 1½e	*3	51¾	51½	51½	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R1¼e	5	49¼	49	49	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf5	1	110	110	110	— ⅛
Goth Hosiery ⅛g	16	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
Graham-Paige Mot	95	5¾	5½	5¼	
Granby Con M 15e	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
GrantAW T 1.40	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	5	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 1e	10	28⅞	28½	28¾	
Gt West Sug 1.40e	4	28	27¾	27⅞	+ ¼
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	520	156	155½	155½	— ½
Green H L 2a	2	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ¼
Greyhound Corp 1	8	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Greyhound pf .55	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
Grum Airc En 1e	10	16¼	16	16	— ¼
Guantan Sugar	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	7	12⅞	12½	12½	— ¼
Gulf Oil 1a	5	46	45⅝	45¾	
Hack W pfA1¾k †	270	31½	31	31½	+ ½
Hall (WF) Print 1	2	21	21	21	+ ¼
Hamil Watch .50e	5	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Harb-Walker 1	3	18¾	18¼	18¾	— ⅛
Hat Corp AmA1¼e	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
HatCpAm pf6½ †	10	106	106	106	
Hayes Indust ½e	2	8½	8¾	8½	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	11	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Hazel-AtlasGl5	†150	107	107	107	
Hecht Co .30e	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
HerculesPowder 1e	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	
Hercules Motor 1	1	23½	23½	23½	
Hinde&D Pap½e	4	25½	25	25	+ ½
Homestake Min	4	45¼	44¾	44¾	— ½
Houd-Hers ¾e	4	43	43	43	
Houd-Hers B ½e	12	18½	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Houghton Mf 1	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Household Fpf5 †	40	113	112¾	112¾	— ¼
Houston Oil	15	11⅛	11½	11⅝	
Hud Bay M&S h2	15	27	27	27	
Howe Sound 2	5	37	37	37	+ ⅜
Hudson Motor .30e	11	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	16	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Illinois Central	8	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
Ill CentralLL 4 †	230	65	65	65	+1
Inger-Rand 4½e	1	105	105	105	
Ina Rayon pf 4½a	1	105	105	105	
Inger-Rand pf 6 †	10	163	163	163	—1
Inland Steel 3e	2	83	b2¾	83	— ⅛
InspiratCopper ¾e	4	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Insuranh ct .20a	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Intarch-Cp pf 6	†110	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ ⅜
Intercon Rubber 1g	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
InterlakeIron .35g	11	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Int Harvester 2.60	10	80⅞	80¼	80⅞	+ ⅛
Int Harvester pf7 †	50	174¼	174	174¼	— ½
Int Hydro-Elec A	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
IntMinerals&C½e	2	16½	16½	16½	
Int Mining	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Int Nick Can 1.60	18	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ⅜
Int Nick Can pf7 †	210	134½	134	134½	+1½
Int Paper	48	20½	20	20	— ⅜
Int Paper pf 5	2	83¼	83	83¼	— ¼
Int Ry Cen Am	7	10¼	10⅛	10¼	— ¼
Int RyCApf1¼ak †	210	83½	83½	83½	+ ½
Int Shoe 1.80	5	41	40¾	41	+ ⅛
Int Tel-& Tel	43	19⅛	18¾	18⅞	
Interst Dept S ¾e	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅜
Intertype ½e	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Island Crk Coal 2	3	41¼	41	41	— ¼
Jarvis W B .60e	2	17¼	17	17	+ ¼
Jewel Tea 1	4	38	37¾	38	+ ¼
Johns-Manv 1½e	2	98½	98	98	— ¼
Jones & L Stl 2	10	25⅝	25¼	25¾	
JonesLStl pf A 5	2	72½	72½	72½	+1½
Joy Mfg .80	37	15¼	14½	14¾	
Kan City South	14	10⅞	10½	10½	+ ⅜
Kayser (J) .80e	*9	26	25½	26	+1
Kelsey-H Whl1½	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
Kelsey-HWh 1½e	5	18¾	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
Kennecott C 1½e	*24	32⅛	32	32⅛	— ⅛
Kinney G R Co	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Kinney$5pf4¼ak †	30	73	73	73	+1
Kress S H 1.60	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅛
Kroger Grocery 2	2	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	
Lee Rub & T 1¾e	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ¼
Lehigh C&N ½e	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal pf	3	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Lehigh Val RR	14	5¾	5¼	5¼	
Lerner Stores 2½	3	42¼	42	42¼	+ ⅜
Lib-O-Glass ¼e	3	52⅞	52½	52½	+ ¼
LibbyMcN&L ½e	36	8	7⅞	7⅞

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Sandard Engineering	5½	6½
American Barge Line Co	12¾	13½
American Harrware Co	30¾	32¾
American Manufacturing	81¼	84¼
American Manufac 5 pf	97¾	..
American Optical Co	30⅝	32¾
American Wringer Co	10	10⅝
†Amoskeag Company	40¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	70¾	..
Appleton Company	34	36
Applied Arts Corp	3⅞	4⅝
Arlington Mills	52¾	56
Art Metal Construction	24	25¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	28⅜	30¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅝
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19½	20¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	24½	26¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	..
Bendix Home Appliance	17¾	19⅛
Berkshire Fine Spinning	76	..
Bird & Con Inc 5 pf	90½	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	23⅛	25
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36¼	39
Brown Co	2.00	2.20
Brown Co pf	34¾	37½
Campbell A S Co Inc	7⅞	9
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	34¾	37½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16¼	17⅞
Colonial Stores	21⅝	23¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	46⅜	49½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27¾	30¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27	29½
*Draper Corporation	77¼	80¾
Durez Plastic-Chemical	23½	25¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15⅝	17¼
Eastern Corporation	10⅞	11¾
Eastern Corporation pf	21⅞	23¾
Exolon Co	9⅜	10⅞
Family Finance Inc	12⅜	13¾
Family Finance pf A	25⅜	27¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	45¼	48¼
Fruit of the Loom	35¾	38½
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅜	16⅞
General Machinery	21	23⅞
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	87⅜	97⅛
Goodall Worsted Company	59	107⅜
Graton & Knight Co	9¾	10⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	90¾	94¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29¾	32¾
Great Northern Paper Co	34½	36½
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	90	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	16½	..
Harrington & Richardson	1½	2
Haskelite Mfg Co	6⅞	7⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co	38	37½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	100⅝	107¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16⅜	18¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24⅝	27
Hooker Electro Chem	28⅜	31⅛
International Detrola	14⅞	16¼
Keith George E Co	70	..
Kendall Company	11⅞	12⅝
Kennedy's Inc pf	21⅛	23
Lenders Frary & Clark	37¼	39¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	7¾	8¼
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	114½	118½
Marathon Paper Mills	27	30¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	63¼	66⅞
Merck & Co	94¾	98¼
Merck & Co 4½s pf	100½	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	71	..
Metal & Thermit Corp	24¾	26⅞
Millers Falls Company	93	103¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	10¼	11⅜
Nashawena Mills	19¾	21⅜
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	76	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	26⅞	29½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	84⅜	88¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28¾	30⅝
National Chemical & Mfg	5¾	6½
National Shirt Shops	15	16¼
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	67¾	71¾
New England Lime	4¾	8
Nicholson File Company	26	28½
Nonquitt Mills	33½	36½
Ohio Finance	16¼	18¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	47¾	50¾
Parker Appliance	11⅞	13⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	116	120½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	71½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	90½	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¼	3⅝
Richardson Co	47¾	50¾
Rochester Telephone Co	15½	16½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	36¼	38¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	36¼	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	61¾	..
Sanford Mills	44½	47½
Submarine Signal Co	32¼	34¾
Tampax Inc	6	6¾
Time Incorporated	63	66
Triumph Explosive Inc	2½	3½
United Elastic Corp	17¼	18½
US Envelope Company	71¾	76¼
US Envelope Co 7 pf	123	128
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	94	97¾
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	104½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	29¼	31½
Warner & Swasey Co	8¾	9¾
Warren Bros Class B	41¾	44¾
Warren Bros Class C	15⅞	17¼
West Point Manufacturing	45¾	48¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11¼	12⅝

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	115¾	119¼
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	108¾	112¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	109¾	113¼
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	96¾	100¾
Central Pwr & Light 7pf	117¾	121¾
General Water & E $3 pf	49¾	52¼
Jamaica Water Supply	32¼	35
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	105¾	..
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	106¼	110¼
Kansas P & Lt 4½s pf	104¼	108¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	103¼	107¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	9¾	..
*Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	31¾	34
No States Power Del 6 pf	72¾	75¾
No States Power Del 7 2pf	82¾	85¾
Ohio Power 4½s pf	113¾	117¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	108¾	112¾
Ohio Pub Serv pf	115¾	119¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	105¾	109¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	106¾	110¼
Public Service Colo	26¾	28¼
Public Service Ind	18⅝	19⅝
Public Service Ind 5 pf	104½	108½
Public Service Okla 5 pf	107¼	111¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	106¼	110¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	106¾	110¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	13¾	14⅞
Sierra Pacific Power Co	21⅝	23⅜
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	116	..
South western Public Service	17	18⅜
Tampa Electric Co	25¾	27¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	109¾	113¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	108¾	112¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	14⅞	16¼

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅜	15⅛
Beverly Gas & Electric	40	..
Brockton Gas Light	87⅛	93⅛
Central Maine Power 6 pf	109	114
Central Maine Power 7 pf	121	126
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	16¾	17¾
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	109	..
Conn Light & Power	44¾	47
Eastern Utilities Asso	25⅛	27⅛
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1½	2
Fall River Gas Works	24¾	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	39¾	42½
Green Mountain Power pf	86	90
Hartford Electric Light	52¾	55½
Haverhill Electric	26¾	29¼
Haverhill Gas Light	17¾	18¼
Holyoke Water Power	16⅛	18⅛
Lawrence Gas & Electric	32	..

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Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	129½	137½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	51¾	54¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34¾	36½
Agricultural (3a)	75	78½
American Alliance (1a)	21¾	23¾
American Casualty Company	111½	120
American Equitable (1)	18¼	19¾
American Insurance New (1½a)	15¾	16⅝
American Re-Insurance (2)	84¾	87¾
American Reserve	16	17½
American Surety (2½)	86¾	89¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	79½	84½
Boston (16a)	585	610
Camden Fire (1)	20¾	21¾
City of N Y (1½e)	17¾	18½
Connecticut Gen Life (1a)	51½	53½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40	52¾
Federal (1.40)	48½	52
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	62¼	66
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	91	95
Firemen's New (1.40)	12½	13¼
Franklin Fire (1)	24	26
General Reinsurance (2)	49½	52½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½e)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42¾	45¼
Globe & Republic (½)	8¼	9¾
Great American Insur (1.20)	27¾	29½
Hanover (1.20)	27½	29½
Hartford Fire (2a)	97½	102
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42¼	45¼
Home Insurance (1.20)	27¾	29½
Homestead (½)	13¾	15⅜
Insur Co North Am (2½a)	87½	90
Jer Insur New York (1.80)	37¾	40¾
Knickerbocker (½)	8¾	9¾
Maryland Casualty	8¼	9
Mass Bonding (3½)	67	70½
Mer&Mfrs of New York (.40)	5¾	7
Merchants Fire Asso (1½a)	47¾	50¾
National Fire (2)	58¾	61¾
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7½
National Union (2a)	164	174
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	24½	26¾
New Brunswick (1½)	27¾	29¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45½	48
New York Fire (.80)	14½	15¾
North River (1)	22¾	24¾
Northeast Insurance	5¾	6¾
Northern (3a)	88½	93
Pacific Fire (5)	98½	103½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48	50½
Peerless Casualty Company	12¾	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	84¾	88½
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14¼	15¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	34½	36¾
Reinsurance Cor New York (.075e)	4¾	6¾
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	27½	29½
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¼	23¼
St Paul Fire & Marine	72¼	76½
Seaboard Surety (1a)	43¼	45¾
Security (1.40)	35½	37½
Springfield (4½a)	119	124½
Standard Accident	61¼	65
Travelers (16)	472	488
Un States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	36½	38½
United States Fire (2)	48¾	51½
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	72½	77½
Westchester (1.20a)	32¾	35¼

aAlso extra or extras. gPaid last year. dDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	4.05	4.43
Amerex Holding	29.25	30.375
American Business Shares	3.80	4.16
Axe Houghton Fund	15.13	16.27
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.94	106.19
Boston Fund	18.14	19.51
Broad Street Investing	29.80	32.22
Bullock Fund	15.88	17.40
Canadian Investment Fund	3.30	3.90
Century Shares Trust	28.58	30.73
Chemical Fund	9.80	10.60
Christiana Securities Co	2435.00	2535.00
Commodity Corp	8.92	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	44.00	47.00
Dividend Shares	1.29	1.42
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	22.18	23.80
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.66	14.67
Equity Corp $3 pf	40.00	42.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.50	21.00
Fund Investors Inc	23.48	25.73
General Capital	34.79	37.41
General Investors Trust	5.58	6.01
Group Securities Inc:		
Automobile Shares	6.38	7.02
Low Priced Shares	6.30	6.93
Railroad Shares	3.83	4.00
Railroad Equip Shares	4.43	4.88
Steel Shares	4.48	4.94
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.87	24.59
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.92	1.02
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.03	1.14
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bid	Asked			
B-1	29.57	S-1	....	27.95
B-2	32.04	S-2	....	14.89
B-3	19.86	S-3	....	11.51
B-4	11.23	S-4	....	3.29
K-1	18.88	K-2	....	23.97

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	98.80	N
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.90	..
Manhattan BondFund	9.04	9.94
Maryland Fund	4.60	5.20
Mass Invest Tr	22.18	23.86
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.98	11.81
Mutual Invest	11.58	12.66
Nation Wide Voting	1.35	1.49
New England Fund	13.05	14.06
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.91	7.81
Railroad	5.46	6.02
Railroad Equip	7.60	8.36
Steel	6.27	6.90
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.75	22.75
Plymouth Fund	14.22	15.29
Quarterly Income Shares	6.75	7.40
Railway & Light Sec	14.875	16.125
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.50	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.50	3.85
Scudder Stevens & Clark	93.77	95.67
State Street Invest	45.00	48.00
Trusteed Industry Shares	.77	.86
Wellington Fund	17.22	18.91
Fixed and Unit Type		
Asso Stand Oil	6.25	7.00
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.80	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.89	..
Diversified Tr C	3.80	..
Diversified Tr D	5.80	6.80
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.80	4.40
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.94	5.71
Nation Wide Sec	3.84	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	40.00	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.17	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.86	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.76	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.43	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.43	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	17.20	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.90	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	3.375	3.75
First Boston Corp	33.375	35.375

*Ex-dividend. †Sales price as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Amended Plan For Big Utility Filed by Bank

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Guaranty Trust Company of New York has filed the only amended reorganization plan for Portland (Ore.) Electric Power Company within the 60-day period granted July 1, the Securities and Exchange Commission announced.

Guaranty is trustee under a Portland indenture of 1934.

The plan calls for the dissolution of Portland and two subsidiaries, Cadazero Real Estate Company and Little White Salmon Land Corporation.

A new company to be known as the Realization Corporation would be formed to liquidate assets and distribute proceeds. The authorized capital of this corporation is to consist of as many shares of no par value common stock as are necessary for the plan.

The authorized common stock of Portland General Electric Company, a subsidiary, would be increased from 500,000 to 1,500,000 shares and the number of outstanding from 236,819 to 1,015,299.5 shares without changing the capital stock liability.

The authorized common stock of Portland Traction Company, another subsidiary, would be increased from 150,000 to 750,000 shares and the outstanding number from 131,131 to 576,834 without changing liability.

All outstanding Portland General Electric stock would be transferred to a bank or trust company in Portland selected by the independent trustees and approved by the SEC and district court. The "adjustment trustee" is to issue certificates of beneficial interest, certificates of contingent interest and certificates of subordinated interest.

Traction would purchase interurban railroad lines and equipment from Portland by assuming all of Portland's obligations for the system and issuing to it 100,000 additional shares of Traction common stock.

The plan, based on a $27,414,257 evaluation of Portland's assets as of June 30, provides for the following distributions to Portland's security holders:

For each $1,000 principal amount of 1934 bond a certificate of beneficial interest for 60 shares of Portland General Electric common would be issued as well as 40 shares of Traction common, and 10 shares of Realization Corporation common stock.

For each $1,000 of 1937 bonds a certificate of beneficial interest for 52 shares of Portland General common would be issued as well as 35 shares of Traction common, 8 shares of Realization common and $6.92 cash.

For each prior preference share, a certificate of beneficial interest for .856 of Portland General Electric common and a $157.38 certificate of contingent interest would be issued as well as .569 of Traction common stock and .142 of Realization common.

Holders of first preferred stock would receive a certificate of subordinated contingent interest in the amount of their claims.

Postwar Tax Study Planned by House Republican Group

WASHINGTON (AP)—A national survey of postwar tax ideas, with the view to drawing a Republican program for a projected over-all 50 per cent reduction in Federal taxation was authorized by the House Republican Postwar Tax Study Committee.

Chairman Reed (R) of New York said the committee would seek advice from national farm organizations, chief labor organizations and representative trade associations and organizations on "how this reduction should be placed, and in what proportion it should be distributed among the various kinds of taxpayers."

The Republicans previously had announced plans for seeking a 50 per cent cut.

Both Republican and Democratic platforms call for substantial postwar tax reductions, and to this end the staff of experts employed by Congress now is working on a tax program to be legislated at the war's end.

Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina of the Ways and Means Committee has termed the Republican study committee announcement "purely politics," asserting the program being worked out by the joint tax staff will be designed to aid expansion of business and industry and create peacetime jobs.

New Haven Carmen to Sue Union for $15 Assessment

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP) — Deputy U. S. Marshal Robert Slattery said he had served the New Haven road and Local 573, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, with papers in an action by which 24 New Haven road carmen seek to recover $25,000 in alleged overtime pay arrears and special $15 union assessments they were obliged to pay before being permitted to work Sundays and legal holidays.

Attorney Nelson Harris of this city, counsel for the plaintiffs, said that "carmen at Stamford and Waterbury also have consulted me and other names may be added to the list of plaintiffs before the suit is called at the fall term of United States District Court."

Permission to sue the trustees of the New Haven road which is in receivership was granted to Mr. Harris by Federal Judge Carroll C. Hincks on Aug. 16.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	300	..
First National (2)	80½	83½
Merchants National (12)	325	340
†New England Trust (30)	1400	..
National Rockland (2)	52½	57½
National Shawmut (1)	33¾	37½
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	..
Second National (4)	127	134
†State Street Trust (8)	375	..
United States Trust (.50)	8½	10¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	16½	18
Webster & Atlas (2)	57½	61½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	48¾	50¾
Continental Illinois (4)	99	103
First National Chicago (10)	361	366
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	36½	38½

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	30¾	32¼
Piper Aircraft	3½	3¾
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7¾	8¾

Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. reported net sales billed for war equipment in July amounted to $70,251,330, up 17 per cent from July of 1943. To turn out this quantity, the company employed a record of 117,716. New orders received in July at $60,459,346 compared with $80,579,000 in July of last year.

U. S., India Rapprochement Seen Fostered by Air Routes

NEW YORK (AP)—Commercial expansion through air routes and speedier and cheaper communications will bring India and America together to a hitherto undreamed-of extent, Sir Gurunath Bewoor, Secretary for Posts and Air of India, declared.

Sir Gurunath's optimistic trade picture was based on his prediction that Lord Wavell's 15-year plan for India will double the national income.

"Look at the market America will have!" he exclaimed in an interview. "Our sole aim is to increase greatly the living standards of India's 400 millions. We need America's technical and scientific help to do it."

Sir Gurunath said, however, that Americans must realize: "Trade cannot be one way—if America wants to sell to us, she must buy from us."

Coming from preliminary international talks on postwar civil aviation with Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle, Jr., the Indian Secretary expressed himself as well pleased with the progress made.

International differences could be ironed out, he said, adding: "We are thoroughly agreed on the development of air services for the common benefit of all people's of the world."

Prior to the final international conference to settle all air regulations, Sir Gurunath declared India was concentrating on the development of its internal servives.

Discussing communications, Sir Gurunath said he expects faster service and cheaper rates to come with the end of the war.

"Cable and radio companies of the United Kingdom and the United States must get together," he stated. "We can look forward to a world uniform communications rate just as we have a uniform postal rate."

The Indian official was critical of the British press and the American press for stressing "only the war news of its own nationals."

"From reading the papers here," he said with a smile, "I gather that America is interested 50 per cent in the war, 45 per cent in its own politics, four per cent in postwar planning, and one per cent in outside countries. I hope this is not so."

Firestone Tire to Give Jobs to All Former Employees Back From War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Creation of a new division to provide a job for every qualified Firestone veteran returning from the Armed Forces has been announced by the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company.

The Firestone veterans re-employment division already is handling cases of former employees released from the service. In this program everything possible is being done to make readjustment to their civilian occupations as easy as possible for employees returning from service. Members of the re-employment division interview each veteran and study his record and experience since he entered the Armed Forces, with a view to returning him to his former job or to another job for which he has become better suited.

The new division will recognize special training, special aptitudes and leadership qualities developed in the service and will see that, as soon as possible veterans are placed in the types of jobs that will take full advantage of such service-acquired abilities.

John W. Thomas, chairman and chief executive, has sent a letter to former Firestone employees in the Armed Forces, notifying them of the establishment of the separate Firestone Veterans Re-employment Division and expressing appreciation for their service to the country.

WLB Orders Gypsum Concern to Appear On U. M. W. Charges

NEW YORK (AP)—The Regional War Labor Board has ordered the United States Gypsum Company, of which Sewell L. Avery is chairman of the board, to appear Friday for a hearing on complaint of the United Mine Workers of America that the company failed to abide by a WLB order.

The U. M. W. charges against U. S. Gypsum are similar to those brought last spring against Montgomery Ward & Co., of which Mr. Avery also is chairman of the board. Those charges led to Army seizure of that firm's Chicago headquarters and forcible removal of Mr. Avery.

The complaint was brought by local 12,156 of the U. M. W. of the company's Jersey City, N. J., plant and charges that the 120 union members there have not received wage increases or benefits of union security clauses ordered by the WLB last January in settling a union-company dispute.

At Friday's hearing the U. S. Gypsum Company and union will be asked to show why "they should not comply forthwith and in full" with provisions of the board's directive of Jan. 6.

Life Insurance Mortgage Holdings Decrease in 1944

NEW YORK (AP)—American life insurance companies invested more than $1,227,000,000 in mortgages and securities other than U. S. Government securities in the first six months of 1944, the Institute of Life Insurance reported today.

The companies' net holdings of these investments declined in the half year by $75,000,000 despite the large purchases, due to maturities, refinancing and sales for portfolio adjustments.

Total purchases, including U. S. Governments, amounted to $5,454,000,000.

Fed. Water to Sell Units in Alabama

By the Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has approved Federal Water & Gas Corporation's plan for the liquidation of Alabama Water Service Company and the sale of its electric properties.

Federal would make a one-day bank loan of $750,000 and contribute $1,350,000 to Alabama's paid-in surplus.

Alabama would retire $1,008,000 principal amount of its 3 and 3¾ per cent first mortgage bonds at 103.9 per cent and 6,793 publicly held shares of its $6 cumulative preferred at $105 per share.

Following the retirements, Alabama would transfer its electric properties to Federal, which would sell them to three Alabama communities and the Alabama Electric Co-operative, Inc.

Kansas Road's Big Issue Is Quickly Sold

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP) — Over-subscription of a new issue of $47,000,000 Kansas City Terminal Railway Co. serial and term bonds was indicated upon formal opening of the books today by Dick & Merle-Smith and Associates.

A spokesman for the syndicate, which won the bonds at a competitive bidding sale yesterday, said orders began coming in almost immediately after the award was announced in mid-afternoon and the entire amount had been substantially taken by the time the subscription books were formally opened this morning.

The winning syndicate's bid was at a net interest cost to the issuer of 2.7474 per cent and reoffering prices varied from a yield of 1½ to 2¾ per cent for the serials and a dollar price of 99¾ for the term bonds.

Syndicates have been formed for the $13,000,000 new 20-year bonds contemplated by the Erie railroad to effect retirement of two small outstanding issues and groups are in process of formation to bid on the $10,500,000 of 25-year first and refunding mortgage bonds authorized yesterday by directors of the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad.

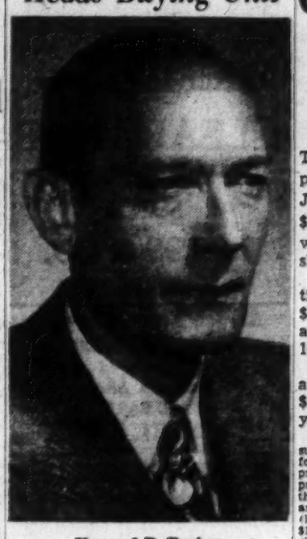
The big $100,000,000 refunding program of the Great Northern Railway, meanwhile, drew nearer to the point of overshadowing all other operations in the investment field. Bids are tentatively scheduled to be opened on Sept. 12.

A new bank offering shortly after Labor Day will add variation to the investment calendar. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane announced the public sale, probably next week, of 37,315 shares of common stock of the Commerce Trust Co. of Kansas City. The stock has been bought from large stockholders for public distribution.

Temporary Railroad Financing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Boston & Maine Railroad has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to issue $5,571,689 equipment trust certificates. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad requested authority to issue $2,500,000 similar certificates.

Heads Buying Unit



Howard B. Barber

Head of Affiliated Retailers, Inc., new merchandising unit formed to buy and handle goods co-operatively for May Department Stores Co. and R. H. Macy & Co., Inc. Mr. Barber was previously division manager of major appliances at Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago.

$72,194,000 Issue Planned by Road

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company has asked Interstate Commerce Commission authority to issue $72,194,000 of 3 per cent refunding mortgage bonds to finance the retirement of a like amount of 4 per cent first and refunding mortgage bonds.

The company plans to issue $54,750,000 of series A bonds to be sold at competitive bidding, and $17,444,000 of series B bonds to be sold to the Union Pacific Railroad at the same price as the series A.

The old bonds, due Jan. 1, 1961, would be called on Jan. 1, 1945, at 105 per cent of face value and accrued interest.

At the same time the Union Pacific, which owns all except 15 shares of the Oregon-Washington's capital stock, asked authority to guarantee the principal and interest of the new series A bonds.

Goodyear Tire 6 Months' Net $2.89 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. reports net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $7,491,078, equal to $2.89 a common share, compared with $7,348,529 or $2.82 a common share in the first half of 1943.

Net was after provision for contingencies in the 1944 period of $2,500,000, which compared with a provision of $7,999,612 in the 1943 period.

Net sales in the 1944 first half at $404,707,818 compared with $366,269,545 in the first half of last year.

American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. and subsidiaries report net profit of $589,027 for the six months ended June 30 after provision for federal income and excess profits taxes, compared with $725,960 for the like period of 1943. Tax provision amounted to $568,000 for the recent period (less $132,000 for postwar refunds) and $1,186,000 for the first six months of 1943 (less $160,000 for postwar refunds).

Eastern Airlines, Inc., reports net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $438,413, equal to 74 cents a share, compared with $637,454, or $1.08 a share, for the first half of 1943.

Keystone Steel & Wire Co. reports net profit for the year ended June 30 of $1,467,301, or $1.94 a share, against $1,092,143, or $1.44 a share for the preceding year.

Foster Wheeler Corp., manufacturer of steam plant and oil refinery equipment, reports net profit before renegotiation of $1,299,832 for the six months ended June 30, or $4.38 a common share, against $1,390,578, or $4.63 a common share, for the like period of 1943. Figures for both periods excluded results of subsidiaries or affiliated companies.

West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. reports net profit for the nine months ended July 31 of $1,804,222, equal to $1.54 a common share, against $2,322,172 or $1.80 a common share in the corresponding part of 1943.

Hercules Motors Corp. reports net profit for the quarter ended June 30 of $284,631, equal to 92 cents a share, compared with $1,151,151, or $3.92 a share, for the second quarter of 1943.

E. L. Bruce Co. reports for the fiscal year ended June 30 net profit of $529,383, or $3.38 a common share, against $543,454, or $3.49 a share, for the previous year.

F. E. Myers & Bro. Co., manufacturers of pumps, reports net income for nine months ended July 31 of $311,472, equal to $2.57 a share, compared with $284,413, or $1.92 a share, for the same period in 1943.

Miami Copper Co. reports net income for six months ended June 30 of $439,328, or 59 cents a share, against $534,589, or 71 cents a share, for the first half of last year.

Money in Use Rises Further

WASHINGTON (AP)—Money in circulation increased $27,000,000 during the week ended Aug. 23, the Federal Reserve Board reported. The total in circulation on Wednesday was $23,047,000,000 or $4,744,000,000 more than on the corresponding date last year.

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SIT

McNutt Backs Program To Share Labor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Keyed to a slogan, "Can you spare a worker" a movement for the lending of employees by less-essential industries to urgent war jobs is being pushed by Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission.

All regional directors of the Commission have been directed by Mr. McNutt to get behind the movement. It started in Cleveland, Ohio, and is spreading through Ohio, Kentucky, and Michigan.

Urging continuation of home-front efforts until Germany and Japan surrender, Mr. McNutt said: "We cannot assume that the Germans are going to quit even with the Allied armies on German soil."

The idea is to persuade the less-essential employers to furlough workers to urgent war plants with critical manpower shortages. This is voluntary on the part of both employer and worker. Mr. McNutt has said WMC can force such "furloughs" by imposing employment ceilings on the less-essential establishments, but would not resort to this unless all other steps failed.

He said today that "no one wants to force American workers into war plants."

What is being done in Ohio, Kentucky, and Michigan "can be done in every state," he declared.

150 Midwest Stations Get Cut in Gas Stocks

CHICAGO, Aug. 31 (AP)—Rae E. Walters, Regional Office of Price Administration Administrator, Aug. 29 slashed the inventories of 150 Chicago area filling stations in an action he termed "the most drastic yet taken by the OPA anywhere in the country against filling stations."

Mr. Walters entered debit orders against the stations to cover what he said were the actual number of counterfeit coupons found in their coupon "flow back" during a two-week check at the OPA's verification center. The inventory cuts totaled 258,000 gallons of gasoline. All stations affected were in Illinois and Indiana.

"We realize this debit may make it difficult for some of the stations to continue to operate," Mr. Walters said. "However, each debit has had careful consideration, and it is my feeling we have erred on the generous side if we have made any errors."

Four to Oppose Nye For Senator's Seat

BISMARCK, N. D., Aug. 31 (AP)—Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, will have four opponents in the November general election.

Deadline for filing candidacies expired Aug. 29 and one of those filing as an independent against Senator Nye was Lynn U. Stambaugh, Fargo attorney and former National Commander of the American Legion. Mr. Stambaugh was one of three candidates against Senator Nye for the Republican nomination in the June 27 primary. Senator Nye nosed him out by 972 votes.

Bernard J. O'Laughlin of Milton, also filed as an independent for Senator and L. D. Harris, Watford City, filed as a Prohibition candidate. Gov. John Moses won the Democratic nomination without opposition in June.

Representative Usher L. Burdick (R) of North Dakota, also an unsuccessful candidate for Senator Nye's seat in June, filed as an independent to succeed himself.

Olathe 'Gang' Scattered by War Duties Linked by Letters From Kansas Judge

OLATHE, Kan., Aug. 31 (AP)—The Olathe home-town "gang," separated by the ways of war, receives a letter periodically—all 175 of them—which brings them as close to home as the soda shop on Park Street.

Judge G. A. Roberds established the letter as a tribute to his son, Ensign Don W. Roberds, Navy flight instructor killed in an airplane accident at Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 7, 1942.

Eighty-odd photographs of boys and girls in the armed forces line the walls of Judge Roberds' chambers, where he pens such newsy observations as:

"Harley V-for-Victory Haskin is better looking in his Uncle Sam-made clothes than any he ever bought for himself.

"Last January it was so cold the regular members of the Chew-the-Fat Club could not meet in the Courthouse Square.

"The chimes on the Methodist Church don't ring any more on Sunday mornings because some of the parts are missing and can't be replaced.

"The city dads have removed the iron hitching racks from the east and west side of the Courthouse Square."

The Judge has a nose for romance too, and reports a full account of every marriage.

Occasionally Judge Roberds hits a somber tone. "When you do return," he once told his readers, "we hope you will find in all of us the same sort of folks you had learned to love and tolerate, and that from that time forward, we will walk together down the pathways of our remaining years, happy in the enjoyment of the benefits which have been preserved for all of us and which have been purchased for us during these awful days by all of you."

Knudsen Commands Are Redesignated

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—A simplified command structure and a change of name was announced by the War Department Aug. 30 for the Army Air Forces Matériel and Services commanded by Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen.

The organization has been redesignated the Air Technical Service Command, with six principal operating divisions—supply, maintenance, engineering, procurement, readjustment, and personnel training and base services.

The old organization titles, AAF Matériel Command and the Air Service Command, are dropped entirely as a result of the merger.

Headquarters of the Air Technical Service Command is at Wright Field, Ohio. General Knudsen's Deputy Commander is Maj. Gen. Bennett E. Meyers, former Deputy Assistant Chief of Air Staff and Commanding General of the Matériel Command.

The Department said other command assignments were not yet ready for announcement.

Military Air Transport To Fly More Civilians

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 31 (AP)—Military Air Transport functions assumed recently by the ferrying division of the Air Transport Command likely will make more and more commercial airline seats available to civilians, Brig. Gen. Bob E. Nowland declared yesterday.

General Nowland, Commander of the division, sketched for newsmen what he termed recent "tremendously expanded" responsibilities of his unit.

Domestically, MAT planes fly routes totaling 55,086 miles, and by Sept. 15, he asserted, 27 routes will link 63 American cities.

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289 GREENWICH AVENUE

HARTFORD

AUGUST SHOWING
GLOTZER & GLOTZER Furriers
240 Trumbull St., Hartford, Conn.
Directly across from Allyn St.

STEAK BROILER
57 Elm Street Phone 7-5731
SANDWICHES ONLY
No Heavy Cooking
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays
10 A. M. — 2 P. M.

Let us give your hair the regular, systematic care that will keep it consistently attractive.
EMMA JACOBSEN BEAUTY SALON
902 MAIN STREET
Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen
PHONE 6-1341

New England Furriers, Inc.
Established 1895
68 CHURCH STREET
HARTFORD, CONN.

KEEP THE PEACE THROUGH AIR POWER
A plan for the use of air power to maintain peace after the close of hostilities. by Allan A. Michie $2.00
WITKOWER'S
77-79 Asylum Street, Hartford

See Our August Fur Showing
ELLIN & LEVIN Inc.
250 TRUMBULL STREET - HARTFORD

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

IMPORTED VASES
for Delightful Flower Arrangements
Spear & McManus
Established 1869
231 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.
Manager Joseph B. McManus and Louise McManus Ottenberg

★ "Buy More War Bonds— a Better Investment than Blue White Diamonds"
SAVITT—Jeweler
35 Asylum Street ★

G. P. Lerner
CANADIAN FUR CO.
Fine Furriers Since 1896
95 PRATT ST., HARTFORD, CONN.

HARTFORD
West Hartford

997A FARMINGTON AVE. Phone 3-4100
KINGSWOOD
CLEANERS AND LAUNDERERS
"Cleaning That Satisfies"

Come and See the New
MARY LEWIS FASHIONS
SAGE-ALLEN

MERIDEN

Back to School Alterations
Fur Coats—Cloth Coats
Reliable—Satisfactory Tailoring
Square Deal Tailor
COR. HANOVER AND W. MAIN STS.

MIDDLETOWN

LENDING LIBRARY
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Stationery Office Supplies
HELEN BRADFORD HAZEN
113 College Street Tel. 221

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 8-2318 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE
758 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.)

NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

New Fall Enna Jetticks
$5.00 to $6.50—AAAA to EEE
ARNOLD'S
64 Wall St., Bishop Bldg., Norwalk

J. I. MALLETTE
Women's Variety Shop
88 Washington St., South Norwalk

O. & B. DRY GOODS
Children's and Infants' Wear
45 Main St., Norwalk

Crossword Quiz Answers

B	R	O	O	M								
B	E	A	S	T		M						
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	M	I	N	E	R							

51

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

For School and Fall Wear
THE MONET SHOP
Can Supply
SWEATERS DICKIES
SKIRTS BAGS
JUMPERS HOSIERY
BLOUSES ROBES
UNDIES
75 ATLANTIC STREET

Ready for School?
Panties Panty girdles
Slips Robes
Bras Negligees
Pajamas and Robe Sets
ANNETTE CORSETIERE 115 Bedford St.
May We Give You the Send-Off?

Just Before the Roll-Call, Mother
Bring him in and let him make his choice in a store that understands young men his age.
★
Frank Martin & Sons
259 Main Street

Darien Hand Laundry
Strictly Hand Work
182 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Darien 5-0335
Mending and darning free of charge
WE CALL AND DELIVER

SQUARE SILK SHOP
294 MAIN STREET
Always on the Square
See our Lovely Materials
Make your own clothes and save

WE CARRY YOUR FAVORITE
Lipstick—Nail Polish—Perfume
Face Powder—Toothpaste
Also Candy—Lunches—Sodas
BEDFORD DRUG CO.
289 Bedford Street Phone 3-9057

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. 37712. Hours: 9 a. m. to noon, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IF YOU NEED CLOTHES . . . GET GOOD CLOTHES!
Kuppenheimer
FALL SUITS
Pre-war quality throughout. Pure virgin wool fabrics. Fine tailoring by skilled craftsmen. Casually smart style. Superb fitting qualities.
$50 and up
(Others at $35 and up)
Fitzgerald and Platt
17 and 25 EAST MAIN STREET
WATERBURY, CONN.

FUEL OIL
Please co-operate by ordering now. Thank you.
THE BARLOW BROS. CO.
61 Field Street Telephone 4-4129

Sullivan's Boys' and Men's Wear
Waterbury and Torrington
BACK TO SCHOOL TIME!
We are now fully stocked with furnishings and clothing for boys and young men preparing for school days to come . . . our men's department is just brimming with fall creations.

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
FOR A BRILLIANT START
Classic Thoroughbred
"COLLEGE TOWNE" BOY COAT
$29.95
FASHION FLOOR

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Sportswear for Fall
Sweaters Skirts $3.98 to $8.98 each

Have Your Rugs Shampooed at PERRYS Phone 3-3161

Klingprufe—Colorprufe
"SEAMPRUFE" SLIPS
of crepe Juliette—in white and tea rose—sizes 32 to 44 $2.98
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERBURY CHESHIRE

MARYLAND

ANNAPOLIS

Real Estate Insurance
JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
215 Main St. Phone Annapolis 2685

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
tel. 2-9171. Hours: 10 to 12 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Whitney's
Albany's Largest Store
AUGUST COAT STARS
from our new 1944 selection

FLOWERS
for Birthdays and Anniversaries
Danker
121 NORTH PEARL STREET

Specializing
Cool Waves Cream Waves
La Salle
Beauty Salon
93 State Street 4-0913

FURNITURE and RUGS
from "The House of Quality"
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2184

Specializing
COLD PERMANENT
Our Special Feature Since 1940
FRED GROTHE
106 State St. Phone 4-6881

STETSON HATS
For Fall
SMART STYLES • NEW COLORS
Luddy
92 STATE STREET

Honigsbaum's
Maiden Lane at James
COLLEGE CLOTHES AT THEIR BEST

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 8-5021 9 a. m.-7 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Shoes for Women
I. Miller
Mademoiselle, by Carlisle
Foot Saver
Florsheim
Dr. Locke
Health Spot
Vitality
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

Buy from a Registered Jeweler—American Gem Society
VAN COTT Jeweler
60 Court St.
Divided Payments Available

MEN'S WEAR
Nationally Known Makes
Kuppenheimer, Timely Clothes, Stetson, Arrow Shirts and Ties, Interwoven Hose, Hickok Belts.
MAREAN LAUDER CO.
171-173 WASHINGTON STREET

FINE FOOTWORK
Come in to McLean's and see the new fashions in Fall Footwear. When you see the new Dorothy Dodd, Gold Cross, DeLiso Deb, Collegebred and Matrix Shoes for women . . . and the Red Goose, Acrobat, and Simplex Flexie Shoes for children, you'll say "Fine Footwork."
McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

Frances Van Sicklen
Sweaters Skirts
Dresses Blouses
79 Pondfield Road BR 2-3101

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK CEMENT LIME PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

WIESE, Florist
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: Flushing 9-5894. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AUGUST FUR EVENT
Beautiful Fur Coats and Jackets at Spectacular Savings
We also carry the well-known HOLLANDER DYED PRODUCTS
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
Master Furriers
41-16 Main Street FL. 3-5235

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th Street Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE FLUSHING 3-5555

Back-to-School Apparel
For Boys and Students
Slacks Clothing Sportswear
MILLER & MACK
36-33 Main Street FL. 3-2660

BACK-TO-SCHOOL CLOTHES at STERN'S
We are exclusively
Children's Outfitters
36-33 Main Street FL. 9-3850

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 13 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AUGUST FUR EVENT
Beautiful Fur Coats and Jackets at Spectacular Savings
We also carry the well-known HOLLANDER DYED PRODUCTS
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
Master Furriers
41-16 Main Street FL. 3-5235

RADIO REPAIRS
Dependable service all makes radios. Written Guarantee One Year. Anywhere in Queens
BERKLEY'S Est. 1925
Call Nearest Branch
JAMAICA 6-1200 BOULEVARD 8-2300
HAVEMEYER 9-5500 FLUSHING 9-4000
Main Office and Laboratories
112-43 QUEENS BLVD. (70th Ave.)

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
12-9 P. M.
Closed Monday (Labor Day) as usual
LUCY FRANCES HUSTON RESTAURANT
110-30 Queens Boulevard
Near Ascan Ave.
BO. 8-9885

Leslie's
DRESSES — COATS
SUITS
For Town and Country
CONTINENTAL AVE., COR. AUSTIN ST.
FOREST HILLS, N. Y.

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

BURTON SHOPS
Ladies' Ready to Wear
79 So. Main St. 6 Park Place
Freeport, N. Y. Morristown, N. J.
143 No. Sycamore Street
Petersburg, Va.

GLOVERSVILLE

Annual August FUR EVENT
"Club Plan" Spaced Payments Arranged
ARGERSINGER'S
BACK-TO-SCHOOL
Clothes for Boys
H. I. ABDELLA & SONS
7-11 Church Street Tel. 3470

GREAT NECK

First to GRANT'S Then back to school
Everything for the kiddies to wear
W. T. GRANT CO.
80 Middle Neck Road, Great Neck, N. Y.

Stationery Supplies for Office, School and Home
B & B STATIONERY & SPORT SHOP
24 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 1659

NEW YORK

GREAT NECK
(Continued)

Louise Allen
113 Middle Neck Road, Great Neck 711
College Outfitters
Coats—Suits—Dresses
Skirts—Sweaters—Slacks
Jackets—Raincoats

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Come for Sunday Dinner!
"The Hidden House"
Open daily except Mondays
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Parties
GOOD HOME COOKING
681 Northern Blvd., Great Neck, Long Island
TELEPHONE 3281

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Hempstead 2858. Hours: daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVENUE
Hemp. 76
YOU CAN AFFORD AN EXTRA BOND
featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch Clothes
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Oppenheim Collins
Smart Woman's Specialty Shop
OPEN TUESDAYS TILL 9 P. M.
730 Franklin Avenue
Garden City 5660

Buy War Bonds -ON- LONG ISLAND
ALBERT'S
Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Headquarters for Canning Jars
ALL TYPES
H. BLUMBERG & SONS
278 FRONT STREET
Let's All Back the Attack!

HOLLIS

E. V. BRAND & SON, Inc
EDITH M. BRAND, Pres.
Real Estate — Insurance
Management—Appraisals
Mortgage Loans
Established 1893
Member L. I. Real Estate Board
191-22 JAMAICA AVE. HOLLIS 8-7000

ITHACA

KATHRYN CORSET SHOP
Graduate Corsetiers to Serve You
Featuring the Gossard line of beauty and other well-known brands
To be well groomed, start with perfect fitted foundation garments.
Lingerie—Handkerchiefs—Hosiery
214 East State Street Dial 6214

ALLANSON'S, Inc.
146 E. State St. Dial 2737
New Children's Dept.
Sizes 3 to 6x
7 to 14 yrs.

Harper Method
Differs So From Ordinary Beauty Shops
HarperCOLD Permanent Waves
NANCY M. BROWN
Savings Bank Bldg. M. 20
PHONE 2322

BETTER Paint and Wallpaper SERVICE
Window Shades
Floor Coverings
Venetian Blinds
—PERSONALIZED SERVICE—
216 N. Aurora Street Phone 2150

SEWING SHOP
Dressmaking, Remodeling, Alterations. Coats Relined, Buttons Covered and Hemstitching
"Everything Needle Will Do"
DUNCKER ART SHOP
EDA A. DUNCKER
Dial 6051 205 N. Aurora Street

BOOLS FLOWER SHOP
Flowers for All Occasions
215 E. State St.
Phone 2758

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8110

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. HA 4-3600. Hours: 9 a. m. to noon, Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. KURTZ & SONS
Aristocraft
Quality Furniture
Floor Coverings
CHARGE ACCOUNTS INVITED
1162-64 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd. Opp. Merrick Theatre

JAMESTOWN

DOWNSTAIRS STORE
Lower Priced Merchandise
Bigelow's
ARKWRIGHT-BIGELOW COMPANY

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10230

SAMUEL JACOBSON
Dry Goods Store
74 Atlantic Ave. LYN. 888

READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHES
Girl Scout and Boy Scout Agency
COSLOW'S YOUTH CENTER
BACK TO SCHOOL CLOTHES
Lyn 6782 41 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. Mount Vernon 8-8177. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO. 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

Marion Young RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea
Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
MO. 7-4073 57 Prospect Ave.

All Forms of INSURANCE
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO. 8-6200
Hartford Fire Insurance Agency
17 SO. THIRD AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. Third Ave., Mt Vernon
Mo 8-3334 Fa 4-3948 NE 2-1412

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8320

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8320

Leaf's
FINE FURS
506 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

COME TO OUR STORE FOR Kem-Tone MIRACLE WALL FINISH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
496 MAIN STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

JUELL M. BIE
Certified Gemologist
SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Sportsters by SANDLER OF BOSTON
Allen Shoe Company
4471 13th Ave., cor. 45th St. Windsor 8-3455

NEW YORK

Borough of Richmond (Staten Island)

HUGUENOT PARK

COAL and COKE
Colonial Red Ash Coal
Premium White Ash Coal
Koppers Coke
A. GILMOUR Honeywood 6-0801 Huguenot Park

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
MAIN OFFICE
Castleton and Taylor St., W. New Brighton
Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave.
Port Richmond

PELHAM

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

WISE Hardware Co.
Devoe Paint—Mazda Lamps
Housewares
120 5th Ave., Pelham, N. Y. Tel. Pel. 8-1954

PORT CHESTER

First to GRANT'S then Back to School

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S FASHIONS are to the Teen's taste!
Clothes that are solid with the teen crowd. Beau-Brummel weskits, smooth suits, jumpers, sweaters, skirts, jackets, blazers, shortie coats, Chesterfields . . . we have them all in teen sizes and for teen-size budgets. Most important items are, of course, sweaters and skirts. The styles and sizes are right . . . and at least twelve delicious colors.
Luckey, Platt & Co.

QUEENS VILLAGE

Junior High's Important to Us, Too!
College Preparatory Fashions
FAYS Scientific Corseting
HOSIERY GLOVES
LINGERIE SPORTSWEAR
216-13 JAMAICA AVENUE

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-8153, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PLAY SAFE! Wear Paramount Shoes
Established Since 1918
• YEARS OF EXPERIENCE
• HIGHEST QUALITY
• EXPERT FITTING
• ALL WIDTHS—NARROW HEELS
Authorized Agents for
EDWARDS SHOES
For Children
111-21 Jamaica Avenue Vi. 7-3254

DOCTROW'S
Corsets Sportswear
Lingerie Gloves
115-01 Jamaica Avenue Vi. 9-5440

ROCHESTER

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
438 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
Store Hours: 1:30 P. M. to 6:00 P. M
681 Clinton Avenue North

We have the new Cold Ray Permanent
MAY DUCAT RYAN BEAUTY PARLOR
810 Temple Bldg., 14 Franklin St.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd East Glen 6161

HOME AUTO
—RADIO— REPAIRS
FM SERVICE COMPANY
"MASTERS OF RADIO PROBLEMS"
Staff of factory trained technicians.
880 Winton Rd. No. Culver 6315

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

Beck
CLEANERS • DYERS • FURRIERS
Cash and Carry Stores
TITUS AVE.—at COOPER
PARK AVE.—at OXFORD
UNIVERSITY AVE.—at CULVER
MONROE AVE.—at ELMWOOD
RIDGE RD. W.—at DEWEY

WEEKS HOUSE
GRACE HOWE WEEKS
Dinners Sundays and Evenings
Luncheon, Banquets, Shower and Wedding Parties
1239 Lake Ave. at Seneca Parkway
Glenwood 7000

REPAIRS to All Makes FURNACES
Furnaces for essential replacement
SCHAFER HEATING CO.
384-386 South Avenue Stone 2308

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
COAL—COKE—OIL
LUMBER—TRIM
99 Dewey Avenue Glen 350

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
43 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 3762. Hours: 9 to 1 daily exc. Sun
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Charles W. Grabau
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
SCOTT'S SEEDS
171 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Telephone Rockville Centre 415

SCARSDALE

GARTH SHOE REPAIRING
All Repairs Zippers Fixed
We specialize in making shoes longer and wider
69 Garth Road Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCHENECTADY

THE CARL CO.
for 100% Wool
Fall SUITS

Creamier and Richer . . .
that's AMSTERDAM DAIRY Homogenized Vitamin D Milk. Change to this better milk today. Call Amsterdam Dairy—6-2351.

Barneys for RECORDS
COLUMBIA and DECCA

Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanents
$15 to $50
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services
MARY C. BAIRD
The Carl Co.—2nd floor rear
Phone 4-5815

Back to School Togs for Boys and Girls
Sizes 1-18
Myers Children's Shop
313 State Street

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

COME TO OUR STORE FOR Kem-Tone MIRACLE WALL FINISH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
128 JAY STREET

ST. ALBANS

BRESSLER'S HARDWARE
Benj. Moore's Paints
Gifts • Housewares • Toys
LAurelton 8-3403 • 201-14 Linden Blvd.
St. Albans, L. I.

Tel. LAurelton 8-3005 C. De Bellis, Prop.
PARISIAN TAILOR
Ladies' and Gents' Tailor and Furrier
201-18 Linden Blvd. St. Albans, L. I.

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 5-8884 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

TROY

McMARTIN-WHITE CO.
Boys' and Students' Shop
Back-to-School Clothing
Ages 5 to 18
353 Broadway Troy 2473

WHITE PLAY SAND
Clean, dry sand in 100-pound paper bags $1.10
A real treat for the children
GRIMM—Troy, N. Y.
Modern Building Materials

ROBERT H. HILL CO.
Stationers
Loan Library—Fiction
Non-Fiction, Mystery, Western
451 Broadway, opp. Post Office
Telephone 3865

UTICA

BAKER the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-5175

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street
Style Moderate Price Quality

IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-0133
Just Back of First Bank & Trust Co.

WATERTOWN

G. W. WHITE & SON
INCORPORATED
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Gladstone 1921. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Oppenheim Collins
Smart Women's Specialty Shop
176 East Post Road
White Plains 8775

✓ Hardware ✓ Lighting Fixtures
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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Burr Shafer

"Well, it put us eleven months behind on production, but we got caught right up on questionnaires!"

In Lighter Vein

Outsize

A friend of ours who dropped into a Third Avenue haberdashery for an emergency handkerchief found the proprietor listening to a long lecture by a corporal, apparently his son. ". . . then we got aircraft recognition too," the corporal was saying. "They have the planes all separated into sizes and classes—A-20s, B-25s, B-26s, you know, the same way we got underwear in different sizes. Like, for instance, this new B-29, well that would be about waist 52, length 38."—The New Yorker.

Family Loyalty

Polly, aged three, was taken to the zoo soon after her father had returned from a fishing trip. A crowd was gathered around the cage of a hippopotamus and the little girl was lifted up for a better view.

After looking at the partly submerged animal she said thoughtfully, "I suppose that's a fish—but it isn't as big as the trout daddy said he caught. Is it, mother?"

Wide World from United States Navy

When East Meets West

In this artistic shot from Ceylon can be seen a fusing of ancient and modern tools and methods of aiding the war effort in the Pacific. Silhouetted portions of a United States aircraft frame a native ox-drawn cart used in hauling wood for hangars.

Stamp Notes

(Associated Press Features)

First of several Central and South American countries which have announced plans to mark the 140th anniversary of the Red Cross with special commemoratives, the Dominican Republic has released a multi-colored set of four regular postage stamps for the purpose. All of the same design, the stamps and their main colors are: one centimo, green; 2-c, brown; 3-c, blue, and 10-c, red.

Nicaragua has announced plans for three airmails honoring the Red Cross which will be issued Oct. 12 while Venezuela plans a miniature sheet of four stamps for ordinary postage and seven airmail stamps to mark the anniversary.

* * *

Departing from the established design and denomination of the series of U. S. stamps honoring Axis-occupied nations, the Philippine commemorative scheduled for release Sept. 27 will picture Corregidor, the island fortress defended so heroically by American forces, instead of the Philippine flag, and will be of three-cent denomination rather than five cents, Postmaster General Walker has announced.

The Korea commemorative, which will complete the occupied nations series as announced thus far, will be similar in design, color and denomination to the 12 five-cent stamps of the series which were issued last year. Depicting the flag of independent Korea as its central design, it will be placed on first-day sale at Washington Nov. 2, and it has been asked that requests for first-day covers of the Korea stamp be withheld until after Oct. 1.

* * *

From Mexico comes a 25-cent brown airmail stamp which already has collectors and dealers puzzled as to its design. The stamp is apparently intended to portray a dove or pigeon, but the outline is indistinct.

Mexico also is reported to be planning a six-cent commemorative to mark the founding of the Normal School at Saltillo and has announced that the six-cent monument stamp commemorating the Road to Guadalajara will be printed without the inscription that originally appeared on the stamp.

Brevities

What the American does to Norman names like Ste. Mère Eglise and Bricquebec is as startling as the way of the English with a strictly English name like Sevenoaks, pronounced Snooks.—Detroit News.

When absolute sincerity comes to the radio, the newscaster will say: "The Russians have retaken a place with a funny name and have almost surrounded another I can't pronounce either."—Des Moines Register.

Today's Quotation

Man is his own star; and the soul that can
Render an honest and a perfect man
Commands all light, all influence, all fate.
Nothing to him falls early, or too late.

—JOHN FLETCHER

Daily Anecdote

Limits of Democracy

What are the limits of personal freedom in a democracy? Such a profound question may sometimes be better answered by a simple illustration than by a wordy and involved explanation.

In the court of Judge Ben Lindsey a man was once accused of striking another in the face during the course of a Fourth of July celebration. The prisoner admitted having delivered the blow, but countered the charge by saying, "But wasn't it the Fourth of July, and couldn't I have a bit of fun?"

"Yes," agreed the judge, "but your right of having fun ended where this man's nose began."

A Verse for Today . . .

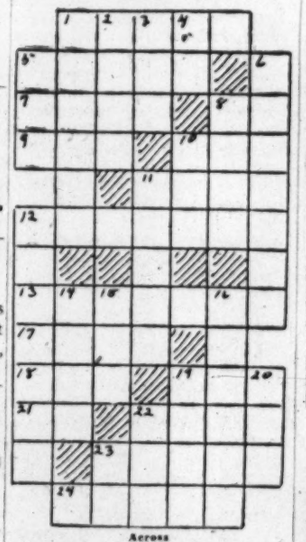
Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God.—I JOHN 3:1

Gas Taxes Hold Up

In spite of war restrictions, gasoline tax is the number one state revenue producer.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Sorcerer's apprentice makes what object fetch water?
5—Who turns into a prince when Beauty promises to marry him?
7—What lake is associated with Oliver Hazard Perry?
8—Symbol for selenium is what?
9—Old cloth measure.
10—What is a cushionlike thickening of skin on soles or under side of toes of certain animals?
11—Certain little girl of nursery rhyme had what "right in the middle of her forehead"?
12—Who is the Bohemian immigrant girl of whom Willa Cather writes?
13—Fiilina is what in the opera "Mignon"?
17—Girl's name.
18—What might the fictional Fliicka eat?
19—What dance is popular in Ireland?
21—Net ton (abbr.).
22—What Bible book precedes Revelation?
23—What French artist painted "Boy with a Sword"?
24—Do you associate a cadet, miner, or diver with a mill hole?

Down

1—What European capital is divided by Spree River?
2—What bird has very short wings and long legs and toes?
3—Suffix.
4—Overtime (abbr.).
5—What creature would interest an apiculturist?
6—Fruit of what tree resembles a crab apple (pl.)?
8—What is a garment worn by Hindu women?
10—Play on words.
11—What snake broadens its neck into a hood when aroused?
12—What character in mythology challenged Athena to a contest in weaving?
14—What is a paleiet?
15—Attempt.
16—12 Down was changed into what?
19—What month is mentioned in "A Red, Red Rose" by Burns?
20—Obtain.
22—What is first name of Vedder, character in a novel by Amelia Barr?
23—Musical note.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM— DO WE NEED HELP? - AND HOW!
DARLING, YOU SURE YOU DON'T WANT SOME HELP PUTTING UP THOSE POLES?
WHY, JANE, OF COURSE NOT!
DO I WANT HELP! HUMPH!
OH, MY GOODNESS! I CAN'T GET IT UP AND I DON'T DARE DROP IT -- IT'D BREAK THE WIRES
OH JANE!
L.F. Van Zelm

The Taffles—*Not So Gentle Hint* By PALMER

LIKE LOTS OF MALES, HENRY GETS VERY "BUSY" WHEN THE TIME COMES TO GET A HAIR CUT - SO BEAR WITH US WHILE WE SEE THIS THRU - IT MAY TAKE WEEKS - ING SAID IT MAY.
Tom Palmer
NOW, THEN - ARE YOU GOING TO HAVE A BARBER CUT YOUR HAIR, OR DO I DO IT?
NO-NO NOT THAT NOT THAT!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh-Oh! An Old Friend (?)* By RODGERS

The Boss and I were watching Mr. Hess last night—
When, suddenly, I had a feeling someone was right in back of me
So!
And sure enough—there was Mr. Hess's old hound dog!
Spring on my master, are you!
Oh, hello!—was all I could think to say for the moment!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Bread Winner* By THE HAGERS

SALT-RISING BREAD!
I'M PRACTICING UP FOR THE QUACKBURG COUNTY FAIR NEXT WEEK.
I'M ALWAYS GIVEN AN HONORABLE MENTION FOR MY SALT-RISING BREAD.
IT MAY NOT BE HONORABLE TO MENTION THAT I'M A GOOD JUDGE OF BREAD.
AND YOU EVIDENTLY AGREE THAT HALF A LOAF IS BETTER THAN NONE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Cracking Up

Amiens, Rheims, Laon, Pesaro, Constanta, Bucharest, Warsaw — dozens of place names record the rapid tightening of the ring around Germany. The news of the last few days assures the subtraction of France and Romania from Nazi power and promises an early beginning of the siege of Germany itself. The Dittmar dirge and Mr. Hull's "unconditional" rejoinder only reflect the military facts of the situation.

The British, after heavy battling at the hinge of the Allied line, have now driven quickly clear to Amiens, scene of so much desperate fighting in the last war and today a key railway and supply center for the robot bases. This means that the Germans at Le Havre and other "bomb-coast" towns must withdraw or be cut off.

General Hodge's First American Army after a surprise march from Paris, is past Rheims and Laon, within thirty miles of the Belgian border, while General Patton is pushing east toward St. Mihiel and Germany. Estimates of German losses in France alone since D-Day run from 250,000 to 400,000. They have suffered a real military catastrophe and the Allies are giving their battered forces no rest. German generals appear to have abandoned hope of making a stand anywhere short of their own border.

The taking of Pesaro by the Poles fighting into the Gothic Line, may mark the beginning of the end of German resistance in Italy. Successes of the Russians in Romania are sure to precipitate a general cracking up in the Balkans. Bulgarian defection may be delayed only long enough for the Nazis to get out of Greece. The Czechs have had the formal signal to rise.

The whole picture points to German lines soon being drawn back to a defense of the Reich itself. All this is hopeful. It makes victory more than ever certain and speeds the day. But assumptions that it is all over but the shouting are dangerous. The Allied supply problem—already stupendous—is added to by every mile of advance. Some geographical barriers remain.

The Germans, who are showing a fanatical tenacity in many places, such as at Brest and St. Nazaire where they have known they could not escape, are not likely to be less troublesome fighting on their own soil. Moreover, for the Nazis, surrender looks very much like suicide. The time will come when the German commanders and the German people cannot be controlled. But Allied victories on foreign soil do not necessarily signal V-day.

A Duck That Went "Quack!"

There are two kinds of people in the world. One kind surprises you when it does something you don't expect of it. The other kind surprises when it does something you do expect of it. Ducks are no exception to this rule, as the following fairy-tale, which is also a true story, will prove to the satisfaction of the sleepiest sleepyhead who ever listened to a fable or read a newspaper.

Once upon a time a very small duck and a very kind woman made each other's acquaintance. The duck lived with the woman and became a pet. He did not associate with other ducks, so he did not at first learn their language. If our duck had any comments, he kept them to himself. Until one day, like a young man in the spring who suddenly discovers he can make two words rhyme, this duck went "Quack!" He went "Quack!" again; and, we are sorry to say, again.

We are even sorrier to say "again and again." Because his conceit kept the neighbors awake, and his kind mistress had to take him to a duck pond in the park, where it turned out that he was afraid of the water and of other ducks. One day he saw his mistress, and without so much as a by-your-leave got right into her automobile and went home, where he hasn't uttered a single aspersive syllable to this day (or, anyway, to August 28, when the Associated Press published its latest communiqué on his battle for individualism).

It is too bad the story takes so much room to tell. For it would be nice to be able to comment on it at great length—á la duck, as it were. There does seem to be some sort of moral in the fact that a duck who has never gone "Quack!" when everybody expected he would had better not go "Quack!" when people no longer expect him to. But there does seem also to be a paper shortage. Are you still helping in the salvage campaign?

Before or After Treaties?

One of the problems confronting the conference at Dumbarton Oaks is whether the proposed international security organization should be set up before or after peace treaties have been concluded and territorial questions settled. The answer would seem to depend on the nature of the organization to be set up.

If it is established before territorial matters have been disposed of, then it should certainly include adequate agencies for dealing with the many disputes which may arise in the near future; a great deal of emphasis should be placed on methods for peaceful change. If it is to be set up after all these disputes have been disposed of, it might properly concern itself chiefly with the question of policing the peace, though at some time there would have to be added to it some machinery for reviewing border settlements in the light of later economic and technological developments.

In Mellow Italy

The warm Italian sun seems to have worked some of its perennial charm on Prime Minister Churchill. Of all Italy's critics, he has been one of the sternest. The subject of Italy has often sufficed to evoke some of the most flailing phrases in his competent vocabulary.

But now he has walked among the pines and fountains of Rome, talked at length with Italians of all parties, and there are indications that he has softened somewhat.

Mr. Churchill's farewell message to the Italians didn't show more than a hint of the change. There were passages hard for the Italian democrats to bear. They, he said, must inescapably share the blame for the Fascism which, in their own eyes, they have fiercely and honorably fought. And they must wait, he made it plain, for the day when Britain will once again consider them among the free and peaceloving nations. But there were none of the phrases about Italy which in earlier speeches have stung like a whiplash. Instead there was a paternal word about the nature of liberty, and how to safeguard it by avoiding factional quarrels and resisting new tendencies toward dictatorship.

Surplus Property Setup

One of the chief points of difference between the House and Senate over disposal of surplus war goods is whether the job shall be done by a single administrator (House) or by a board of eight (Senate).

In modern Government practice, the board as an executive agency is on the way out. Present-day political science favors boards in policy making or advisory capacities with actual administration delegated to a single manager.

A substantial segment of the Senate believes that the problem of surplus disposal has so many facets, ranging from sale of farm land and city industrial property to tanks and jeeps, toothbrushes and old razor blades, that no one man can efficiently direct the job.

But as a matter of fact the proper way to dispose of these goods would seem to make use, so far as possible, of established channels. Let the General Land Office, for example, handle the farm lands.

If the administrator had a board of experts to advise him, and to which he could report, a logical setup would result: one that might appeal to both the House and Senate.

Ploesti

One third of all Germany's oil requirements, natural and synthetic, very probably were filled from the Ploesti field in Romania, now in the hands of Soviet forces. Ploesti's output, however, had already been reduced to a fraction of normal by Allied air raids. Air raids have also cut drastically into synthetic oil production within the Reich. The Nazis have also lost the Drohobycz fields in Poland.

These losses of oil sources would have been more important if they had occurred earlier in the war. Now, with the big part of the job of defeating Germany already accomplished, they may make little difference to the length of the struggle.

Or, to state this as we may soon hear it put by Nazi radioganda, "The importance of the loss of these fields to us Germans is being grossly exaggerated by the Allies. In fact, it won't be long now before we can say that we have no further military use for this oil."

No more use, in fact, than for Goebbel's garbled gabble.

With All His Might

A Corncrib Has Political Significance

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

It has been said, I believe, that the corncrib is America's only contribution to architecture. As the Romans did with the legacies of Greece, we have built subways, skyscrapers, cabin cruisers, and duplex apartments along lines previously established, and the only new thing under the sun is a corncrib.

This is all right, because corn plays a heavy part in the life of our country, and I feel wholly justified in taking great care to build the corncrib I am now erecting. A contribution to architecture is a contribution to architecture, however it arises, and considering all the considerations I see no reason why I shouldn't compare myself with the celebrated artisans and artificers who laid up the Parthenon, erected the Claudian aqueducts, or put the anthemion on the Erechtheum.

I have not altogether observed the amenities, for we read that in ancient times the builders worked in silence, as sacrosanct

structures were customarily erected without din and confusion, and it became proper to fit the pieces at some distance and then bring them to the site quietly. Since a corncrib is the sixth order in architecture, it ought therefore to be raised discreetly, and when we contemplate what the OPA has done to the corn situation it follows that a discerning farmer will build his crib with antefixes and antae, possibly a Doric entablature, but certainly some audible comments. I'm going to try it, even if the bedlam attendant nullifies the effect.

It would please me if this corncrib stands for untold ages as a solemn memorial to the regulations of our government, and that secret writings on the sides might someday be decoded to edify the builders who will come after me. Because as corn is a mainstay of our national ecornomy, it will be pertinent to have the reasons why anyone up in Maine should, in 1944, be building a corncrib.

The reasons constitute a conflict of ideas. OPA decided that reasonably priced corn would be desirable, even if it was unavailable. I decided that corn would be acceptable, even if it was expensive. I have not heard of anyone's taking the side of the OPA, but as Bill Nye said of the Shakespearean controversy—he would take the side of Bacon. It so happens that we have a family liking for fried eggs and crisp bacon for breakfast, and a fine way to provide same is to have a little corn now and then for the hens and pigs. Corn, until the advent of the planners, came to us in bags and was shipped East.

In the old days, folks around here raised corn because they had no other way of getting it. Our short growing season, an asset in growing most crops, wasn't dependable enough for corn. The old-timers used to figure one year in ten was perfect for corn, and on the other nine occasions they took a chance. In the meantime, new types of corn seed have been developed, but states to the west of us with consecutive acreage and specially designed implements made yellow corn a business and we were just as well off to pay the freight and buy from them. We raise sweet corn a-plenty, and a lot of silage corn—but the so-called horse corn is grown only casually, in small pieces, and intermittently. This is curious in one way, because our yield per acre is high and the ordinary farm seldom buys more than it could raise.

Anyway, having a certain use for corn, I pondered on the provisions made in Washington, and arrived at two conclusions. The first was to vote Republican no matter who they found to run, and the second was to plant an acre of corn and see what happened. I have done the latter, and shall do the former, and meantime I'm building a corncrib with great attention to its symmetry and ornamentation, but more especially its significance.

Nazi Soldier's View

The Bookshelf

As timely as the headlines, a veritable Baedeker to conditions existing within Germany, FURLOUGH, by Franz Hoellering (New York: Viking. $2.50), will answer the questions of many who are wondering what the temper of the German people is today. Allowing for a generous measure of wishful thinking, one cannot minimize the fact that Hoellering knows the past as well as the present way of life of his countrymen. As a youth he served in the Austrian Army, later becoming a newspaper man and editor in Berlin. He has been in America some time now and has written one other novel. What he says about the "little people" in Germany, their thoughts, hopes, and fears, makes interesting reading.

Chiefly, the story concerns Hans, a young Nazi, who after 18 months of fighting on the Russian front, kills a grumbling defeatist comrade and steals his furlough papers. Returning to Dresden, eager to forget what he has done, as well as everything concerning the war, he begins to fight a new kind of battle—a battle against the fears and doubts that gradually assail him on the home front.

His doubts begin when he discovers that his aged parents, living in Dresden with his sister and brother-in-law in a few squalid rooms, are forced to work in an ammunition factory. The sight of them, thin, unkempt, with the stamp of suffering on their faces, stuns him. Yet all his Nazi-trained mind will allow him to think is that he has come back to forget the war and to marry Leni, his childhood sweetheart.

But Leni has changed, too. Hans knows it when he looks into her quiet, resolute eyes and hears her say: "Once I believed in you, every word you said. . . . But it is not like that any more . . . every word you said brought only blood and misery on innocent people. . . ."

Worlds apart though these two are in their ideologies, they are still bound by their love. Their desperate search for happiness, their marriage, and the final shattering end make the plot of the story. If it seems melodramatic and contrived, it is perhaps because we are only spectators watching a bizarre and dangerous drama at a safe distance.

The real story lies behind the plot framework, in the picture of bombed-out cities and évacués, of the threat that stands over every factory worker from a storm trooper's gun. The war-weary people speak through Karl, Hans's brother-in-law, when he says: "I did not foresee the half of it . . . nobody did. That is our guilt and our excuse, if there can be any excuse. . . ." At the end, Hans says: "There is nothing but the war. . . . The food tastes of war; every word echoes it; the air smells of it . . . either we win or we perish."

A. P.

German Army Shrinking Rapidly

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

We have come now to the last scene in the drama of the second great war in Europe. In some respects it is a repeat performance of the last war. But in one essential respect it is different.

Without any doubt, Germany is much more decisively defeated today than it was on the eleventh of November, 1918. At that time the German armies were strained by casualties, food was running out, equipment was badly worn, and replacements were dwindling to a trickle. Yet Germany still had military assets which do not exist today.

The organization of the army itself was intact. There had been no mass surrender of whole divisions as at Stalingrad nor the complete liquidation of a whole army comparable to what has just happened to the German Seventh Army in Normandy. Broadly speaking, the German army of late 1918 counted as many divisions as it did in 1915 and 1916. It was still the biggest single army in the world and it was fighting only a one-front war. Russia had surrendered and become an occupation problem. It was a drain on German resources but it had ceased to be a combat front demanding the presence of first-line combat troops. Almost to the end, Germany remained in possession of the empire of conquest it held at the peak of its power. Yet despite this relatively favorable position in late 1918, the whole structure suddenly snapped like an overstrained rubber band.

This time, much more damage has already been done to the German position. When the grand assault began this spring from three directions, Germany mounted an army of nearly 300 divisions along the fronts. Certainly thirty and perhaps as many as fifty have melted away by now in France and Italy and it is reasonable to suppose that the fearful disasters of the summer campaign in Russia have cost at least as much. Today it can scarcely be two-thirds of the army it was in June.

More damaging, even, than that has been the drastic liquidation of its economic resources as the result of lost battles. The army Germany had mobilized by this June was an army much too large for Germany itself to support in the field. It could live only by the addition of the food and ores and oils of the entire continent to what comes from inside Germany. It was built on the expectation of being able to draw uninterruptedly on the resources of everything from the Mediterranean to the North Sea and from the Bay of Biscay at least to the line of the Dnieper deep inside Russia.

Of that economic treasure house, Germany today commands almost nothing beyond its own borders. It gets nothing from the Spanish peninsula, France or Italy. The Balkans are drying up visibly by the hour. Russia is gone and so, too, most of Poland. The neutrals are cutting loose from the German orbit. Within a matter of days it can be expected that the careful business men of Switzerland and Sweden will stop almost all deliveries to Germany. The German army, in other words, is already trying to subsist on an area which is not large enough by half to supply its needs either in quantity or quality. It is shrinking rapidly itself, but not nearly as rapidly as the flow of things which a fighting army consumes.

And yet this German army is still carrying on the fight and gives every indication of planning to try to carry it on for a last desperate stand. It has succeeded in stabilizing its Eastern front along the line of the Vistula since the first of July. It is trying now to stabilize its Western front, presumably along the Rhine and into the Low Countries. It can, and probably is now, pulling back its Italian and Balkan fronts to the Alps and their projection through Slovakia to the Carpathians.

This, then, is clearly a very different Germany than the Kaiser's Reich of 1918 which deliberately cut its losses when the jig was up and called off the effort. The antagonist is the same man. He has been backed into a worse corner and his position is more helpless. But his behavior is different. The time before, he chose to go to jail expecting to be able to saw the bars later on and escape, as he did. This time he is not the calculating businessman whose trade is conquest by war. He is the cornered animal snarling and slashing at the pack closing around him. Having decided to grant no quarter and to allow no mercy, he expects none from his intended victims. It is not our "unconditional surrender" slogan nor our intentions which have driven him to this. It is the guilt complex of a man who can conceive of no end for himself than the end he planned for others.

This play is ending as the great morality play of the era—the drama of evil literally driving itself to its own destruction.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

"If Treated Like a Man"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with interest Captain S.'s letter to The Christian Science Monitor of Aug. 1, and I appreciate the Captain's experience. I was born in the South, but was educated in the North and West; and I have viewed the problem under consideration from many angles.

In my opinion, it is not the color of the person that is resented, but his thought toward the rest of the world. As the Negro strives to make himself desirable instead of trying to force himself upon the white race and the rest of the world, he will find more love and respect shown him than ever before.

All of us must understand that God made His children or ideas spiritual, not black and white, and He did not give one portion of them dominion over the rest. As Christian people all over the world realize that the Negro is God's image, and has the same right to recognition as the white man.

No man has the right to think himself better than another, and no man has Biblical authority for thinking he is the son of God and another is not.

As the Negro grows stronger in morality and wisdom, he will be given more privileges, and until then we need to protect him from himself as well as protect the world from his erroneous concept of things.

The Negro needs our supervision and love, not hatred and resentment, to help him to adjust himself to the ways of the world.

Let us not hold what a few do against the whole race. The writer has had plenty of experiences to convince him that if the Negro is treated like a man, he will appreciate and respect that treatment.

Tallahassee, Fla. JOSEPH C. HERRING

An Equal Chance?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your correspondent C. N. S., Captain Air Corps, unfortunately failed to complete his argument relative to "Praise for the South."

He, like most visitors to the South, sees only the cities, whereas the vast majority of the colored people live in the rural areas. Let him visit their schools and compare them with those of the whites.

Can he honestly say an educated Negro has an equal chance of success as his white brother of whatever nationality? I have in mind a colored elevator operator who had an M. A. degree. He was running an elevator alongside of other colored men who hadn't graduated from elementary school.

Let us face this situation as an economic issue. The first to be unemployed is the Negro, the last to be hired is the Negro. Here in Philadelphia an entire city is inconvenienced no end because the transit workers refuse to let the company employ Negroes at other positions than porters.

New York has bus operators of the colored race who have conducted themselves in a creditable manner.

We can't very well conduct a war of liberation in the Far East and keep dodging an economic issue for close to a century. We owe it to the Negro to help him in his desire to improve.

Philadelphia D. B. GILLELAND

Americans Escapists?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I, too, find the American people as a whole "escapists." I just came back from a week's vacation and am appalled at the noninterest in the war news.

I happen to have my family in a town in France occupied by the Germans and our troops are now about fifty miles from there. Naturally, I would put on the radio perhaps four times a day, but my American friends would say ironically, "Forget about the news and come out and play."

I had, indeed, a great sense of pity for these unfortunate people who have not learned yet what war means except to have less butter and less meat and little gas to go on their jaunts and don't seem to know that the effects of war will be felt for years.

Wake up, Americans!

New York JEANNE P. ROUSSEAU

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

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